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SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1863.

THE NEWS.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small." At last the Government has issued the order, long besought, that the uniform of the United States must be respected as well as the flag, and that the white soldier scaling the ramparts of Vicksburg, and the black soldier marching into the death-storm of Wagner, are alike the defenders of the Republic. The blue uniform upon the black man hereafter signifies that he is a man, a soldier of the Republic, entitled to her protection. Hereafter, if the black Federal is sold into slavery the white rebel will serve an equal term of hard labor. If the black Federal is hanged, shot or imprisoned, the white rebel must be hanged, shot or imprisoned. The announcement will kindle the African enthusiasm. He is a man at last, and the broad banner of the Republic protects him beneath its fostering folds.

Our Charleston news is light. The fleet are still "pegging away" at Wagner and Sumter, but no general engagement has ensued. The attack on Wagner is temporarily suspended, and Gilmore has turned his attention to breaching Sumter.

Brashear City, La., over the capture of which the rebels made so much ado, is reported to have been retaken, having surrendered to a Federal gunboat.

Lee is represented as massing his troops, preparatory to an attack upon Meade's forces, which are reported to have anticipated the rebel design of re-ocupying the heights around Fredericksburg, said to be now in our possession.

An official dispatch from Gen. Gilmore announces that our total losses in killed and wounded, so far, since the beginning of the present movement against Charleston, including the recent bloody assault and repulse, is only 985.

The Government will resume the Draft in the city of New York next week. The Provost Marshals will have a sufficient military force to insure the summary suppression of any attempt to repeat the disgraceful mob violence that necessitated the suspension of the draft two weeks ago.

OUR WESTERN BOYS ON THE ADVANCE.

In addition to a dispatch published elsewhere, we have news from our correspondents that the forward movement upon Mobile has already commenced, and that the heroes of Vicksburg and Port Hudson with united forces will soon occupy that "last ditch" of the rebellion in the Southwest. Johnston's army of fugitive troops is already hard pressed by our troops pouring in upon him from different routes. Mobile is in imminent danger. It will not be contraband to state, as the same news has been foreshadowed already, that troops have left by Farragut's fleet, and that other forces, both by land and water, are pressing on, full of spirits, bouyant with hope and flushed with victories, eager to be in at the death at Mobile. Rebel reports state that Johnston's line of defense is the Ohio and Mobile Railroad, and that his rear guard is at Brandon, Miss. All through the State of Alabama, the intensest trepidation and alarm exists, and the rebels are punishing themselves by burning cotton. It is the funeral pyre of the rebellion. Grant and Banks evidently believe in "pegging away." Freedom is marching on. Mobile in our possession, and there is but little left hereaways to do. The month of August bids fair to witness the closing up of the rebellion in the Southwest, and then our Western boys who are all enlisted *for the war* may take an Eastern trip and help finish up the Eastern rebels.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, THE FIGHTING DEMOCRAT.

We devote a large portion of our space upon the inside pages of this issue to the masterly speeches of Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, the fighting Democrat, at Carbondale and Du Quoin. Our readers will gladly overlook the omission of other news which lacks the interest of Gen. LOGAN'S bold, brave words for Liberty and the Union.

Gen. LOGAN is fresh from the intrenchments at Vicksburg, over which his own splendid division has carried the old flag in triumph. He is the fighting General of a fighting division, and believes in putting down armed foes against the Government by sturdy, telling blows, and not by honied blandishments. In his own *terse*, soldierly manner, he says: "I tell you now that the only way to get peace is to give the rebels a flogging, and a flogging they will get as sure as there is a God in Heaven, if the people at home will only let us." War worn in a score of battles, flushed with victory upon victory, and seeing the bogus confederacy crumbling before the stout hacks of his good sword, he returns home to find his native State overrun with dastard fire-in-the-rear Copperheads, sympathizers with the traitors he had led his brave fellows against, sneaking, puling cowards, bawling for peace with an enemy who persistently declares there is no peace, and what wonder that the gallant soldier burns with the fiercest indignation, and that he scorns the ranks of the Copperheads with all the fury and vengeance that he stormed the bristling ramparts of Vicksburg? Copperheads may well quail before him, and forget to hiss and spit out their venom before this representative of our gallant Western boys.

"I am no apologist for the President, but I will stand by him in his efforts to crush this rebellion, until the last day," says JOHN A. LOGAN, the fighting Democrat. Brave words, which will be echoed by thousands of loyal voices from Maine to Oregon! In those words the unconditional, ardent, sincere patriot shone out crystal clear. In those words he gave utterance to the sentiments of the defenders of our flag in Virginia, before Charleston, on the march for Mobile, in every locality where the emblem of treason flaunts the air. In those words, he expressed the determined sentiment of thousands of loyal hearts at home.

The malignant Copperheads will hiss "Abolitionist" at Logan, in vain. He is a Democrat, in favor of the Abolition of the rebellion, and his sentiments are the sentiments of every Democrat in the field, fighting under the Stars and Stripes. It is only the stay-at-home, no-more-men, and no-more-money Democrats who oppose the Administration and the Union; who worship the traitor Vallandigham, and offer matin and vesper before the image of Treason set up in high places and enthroned as the Goddess of Peace.

We most heartily commend Gen. Logan's patriotic and eloquent utterances to our readers, and take pleasure in announcing that they will undoubtedly have an opportunity of hearing them from his own lips in this city during the present week. On that day, loyal men will be eager to welcome him, and Copperheads will hunt their holes.

Two Blockade Runners Captured.

[illegible], August 1.—The U. S. steamer [illegible] on the 30th ult. the [illegible] and Wm. [illegible] loaded with [illegible] from Mobile.

WHO URGED THE DRAFT.

Consistency of Copperhead Prints.

CONVICTED ON THEIR OWN RECORD.

It is the universal fashion now for Democratic papers to oppose the conscription. To show the consistency of these delectable Copperhead prints, we cite a few instances of their arguments a year ago when McClellan, the divinity of all Democrats including the New York mob was at the head of the army of the Potomac.

On the 30th of July, 1862, the *Illinois State Register*, wrote in this wise:

"If drafting a million of men on a first call shall be decided on, the whole country will approve it, if the war is to continue."

Three days later, on the 2d of August, the same journal said again:

"We know that a million of men are needed, and every good citizen will approve of a draft when he sees that all the extraordinary means of the country have proved of but little account under the last call. We are in favor of drafting, because there is a terrible war on our hands, and the soldiers will not come voluntarily. Thousands and tens of thousands will volunteer rather than be drafted, but there are many more tens of thousands who will have to be forced in."

Many other newspapers of the same political tendencies uttered similar sentiments. But two in particular distinguished themselves by the earnestness with which they urged a draft. The *World*, of this city, for instance, said in July last:

"The only safe reliance is in the supply which only drafting can yield. The rebellion confessedly, though it styles itself a popular revolution, has no other resort. It has imposed a draft of a rigor never before heard of. No such universal conscription is necessary in our case. But a conscription to some extent is dictated by every consideration of prudence. The republic may possibly be saved without it; but if the republic is not saved, the omission to draft the necessary men will be the only cause. Not only prudence, but justice also urges it. * * * * We should all take our chance. With such a cause appealing to us—the most momentous that ever appealed to humanity—it is a disgrace for any man to expect that his neighbor rather than himself should respond to it. All have an equal interest in the stake; and all should be brought to the same line of duty."

The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, which is the leader of the opposition in this State, spoke repeatedly to the same purpose. On the 11th of July it urged Congress to pass a Conscription act before adjourning.

"It is quite probable that within a month after the adjournment, the Executive will find it necessary to resort to drafting, and, if it should be the case, it would be exceedingly awkward to be obliged to call Congress together for the authority."

On the 18th of July the same journal wrote:

"The recent acts of Congress give extraordinary power to the President to call the militia into the field; and the legislation of Congress and of the States, if volunteering fails, will be directed to the drafting of troops. Volunteers now, or drafted troops January next, is the alternative presented to the young men of the country. Let them take the honorable and profitable alternative now."

On the 31st of July its language was still stronger:

"No war of proportions like the present was ever conducted by volunteering. Throughout all Europe conscription is the rule; and if occasionally England presents an exception, it is because she seldom puts a large army in the field, but relies on her navy and impresses seamen into it whenever she needs them."

On the next day, the 1st of August, it said:

"We should have reinforced the army, if it had been necessary to impress troops bodily into the service. The public would sustain a draft rather than an abandonment of a campaign on which so much has rested."

On the 2d of August it condemned

"—the apathy of Government or of the people in not reinforcing McClellan at all sacrifices, even of a draft, in his hazardous position."

On the 4th, it said:

"If the Government orders a draft, the people will respond faithfully, if not cheerfully, to that also."

On the 5th it spoke in words so applicable to our present situation that we reprint them:

"The demand upon the state has been greater than was ever dreamed of by the wildest imagination. It has been met with wonderful alacrity and facility. It is now doubled, and the exigency of the occasion demands a draft. That, too, will be effectual; and we shall place in the field a larger army than ever Great Britain concentrated in any one campaign.

"The stern and costly reality of war is thus to be brought home to every fireside. The tax-gatherer and the conscript sergeant will enter every family; and from out the bosom of our little communities will go forth the flower of youth and the vigor of manhood.

"Great is the sacrifice and noble the cause that exacts it. The people are true and patriotic. Let the Government be true to its trust and all will yet come out well. Let it prove false and woe to it—woe also to us and ours!"

On the 8th it wrote:

"The fact that the people of the loyal States indicate a willingness to fill the armies of the Union by submitting to a conscription which, in the extent of its demands, has few parallels in history, is most emphatic evidence of their stern resolve to preserve the Government and its attendant blessings, for themselves and their posterity."

On the 28th it complained of the injustice of Mr. Stanton:

"When he attributes to the State any disposition to dispute the authority of the Federal Government to call upon her citizens for support, or any disposition on the part of her citizens to evade the duty they owe to their country. Whenever the necessities of the nation demand that a conscription shall be made, however wide in its limits, the people of New York will cheerfully submit to their full share of the burden. * * * * Mr. Stanton certainly cannot find in this any basis for his insinuation that New York disputes the power of the Government to make the conscription, or an foundation for the apparent apprehension that New York will offer any obstructions to the Federal officers who are employed in carrying out the draft."

The Dubuque *Herald* of July 30th, 1862, the meanest secession paper in the West, says:

"The fairest way to raise troops is by drafting, for it is in this way only that those who have been the principal cause of the existing war can be made to bear their share of its sacrifices and hardships."

And now these factious treasonable prints, when the Government orders the draft which they urge, turn about and oppose their own measures, and egg on brutal mobs to burn, rob and murder, not alone those engaged in obedience to the Government, but also innocent men, women and children. When their do nothing, grave digging General was in danger of being overwhelmed, a draft was urged by Copperhead papers. When the Government proceeded to enforce a draft then they assail the Administration. Shame upon such dastards. Political demagogues!

OBITUARY.

Death of Gen. Strong.

Brig. Gen. George C. Strong died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. W. A. Budd, in New York city.

He reached New York last Sunday, on the Arago, from Morris Island, having been shockingly wounded at the assault on Fort Wagner, on the 18th inst., by a shell striking him in the thigh.

Gen. Strong was born at Stockbridge, Vermont, and at an early age, his father dying, was adopted by his uncle, A. S. Strong, of Easthampton, Massachusetts. Evincing a taste for military pursuits, he was educated with a view to entering West Point, and joined that institution in 1857. He graduated with honor, and was subsequently placed in charge of important positions, at the outbreak of the rebellion being in command at the Watervliet Arsenal. Making urgent request to be placed on active duty, and given a position on Gen. McDowell's staff, he distinguished himself at the battle of Bull Run; subsequently he was with Gen. McClellan, and then as Assistant Adjutant General, was with Gen. Butler at New Orleans. In this Department, on several occasions, he distinguished himself, particularly on the expedition sent up the Yangipaho river. At the time he received his wound he was gallantly leading an assault upon Fort Wagner.

Gen. Strong was a man of intense earnestness of character, of fine intelligence and generous instincts. He was devoted to and accomplished in his professions, and in his death at the early age of 31 years, is lost a brave and valued officer.

The Peterhoff Case.

NEW YORK, July 1.—In the case of the seized vessel Peterhoff and others, Judge Betts delivered his decision to-day, adverse to the claimants.

ANOTHER DEATH BLOW TO THE REBELLION.

Retaliation in Kind Ordered by the President.

The Federal Uniform must be Respected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1st.—The *National Republican* of this afternoon contains the following announcement:

The President has authorized the issuing of an order that it would be the policy and intention of the Government to retaliate in kind for every case of ill treatment of our officers or men, black or white, by the rebel authorities, by hanging for hanging, shooting for shooting, and imprisoning for imprisoning. In every instance where it is known that a black man, in the military service of the Government, is taken prisoner and sold into slavery, our military authorities will be instructed to select a rebel prisoner, and confine him to hard labor, in some prison, there to remain until the black man is liberated. The Government maintains, and will exact promptly and to the letter, that the Federal uniform, like the flag, must and shall be respected.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Indian Depredations---A Gallant Woman puts Five of the Savages to Flight.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1, 1863.

It appears that the reports of the existence of a force of hostile Indians in Juneau county is not without foundation. A dispatch from New Lisbon this evening states that five Indians this afternoon attacked the house of Mr. Austin, four miles out from the village. Mr. Austin being absent at the time, there was nobody in the house except Mrs. Austin and two small children. She, however, with a good rifle and the assistance of a faithful watch dog, succeeded in killing one of the Indians and wounding another severely, when the rest of the party, not liking the reception, took to flight. The report states that Mrs. Austin was not injured. The greatest excitement exists, and threats are made of the total extermination of these scourges.

General Halbert E. Paine, the hero of the late desperate charge at Port Hudson, in which engagement he lost a leg, arrived in this city at noon to-day, in charge of his relatives. He is now at the Newhall House, and doing as well as could be expected, after the fatigues of his long journey.

Gen. Paine was serenaded this evening. The General being unable to appear, the assemblage was addressed by Judge H. L. Haine who spoke in behalf of his relative, the General, thanking them for the honor, and alluding briefly to the services of that gallant officer.

FROM ST. PAUL.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH INDIANS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Aug. 1, 1863.

Accounts have just reached here of a desperate fight with two Indians, which took place last Tuesday. A party of six men went twelve miles out from Forest City, Monday, to work on a farm. During the night the Indians stole their horses, but did not molest them. Early in the morning a squad of fifteen soldiers, who were patrolling the country, found Indian trails. Starting in pursuit they followed 40 miles, when they found the Indians sleeping on the prairie. The soldiers surrounded them and fired, wounding both, but they jumped up and fought desperately. They were well armed, and loaded and fired with great rapidity. The rain during the day had wet the carbines of the soldiers so that but five could be fired. One Indian was an old man and the other a young warrior. One soldier falling from his horse, the old Indian placed the muzzle of his gun within three feet of his breast and fired, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. The old Indian had a double barreled gun, and fired eight times before he was killed. His body was pierced by eight shots, any one of which would have proved fatal. The young Indian fired but four shots. He was wounded and then tapped on the head with the butt end of carbines until his health received fatal injury. The result of the fight, two Indians killed, two soldiers wounded, one horse killed and another wounded. The desperativeness with which the Indians fought after being mortally wounded was astonishing. A bullet would pass through their bodies without causing them to flinch.

Two companies of Hatch's battalion are at Fort Sterling. Their horses are expected daily, and they will then move to St. Cloud and await the organization of the residue of the battalion.

The enrollment is now proceeding quietly in the city.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, August 1, 1863.

Some time since, Geo. W. Deering, of Chicago, took forcible possession of the office of C. G. Reynolds, Secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State, in this city. Deering claimed the office by appointment of J. M. Blair, Grand Master of the State, who has removed Reynolds. Deering was fined in the Police Court in this city. Since this, Reynolds has sued out an injunction in Chancery in the Circuit Court of this County, restraining Grand Master Blair from doing sundry acts, such as arresting or suspending any of the charters of the subordinate lodges; depriving any of the members of the Grand Lodge of their seats therein, or their right to vote upon all questions; from attempting to remove any more officers of lodges. It also restrains Deering from acting as Grand Secretary, or making or using any seal as the seal of the Grand Lodge, or from attempting to take possession of the records and property of the Grand Lodge. In the meantime Grand Master Blair has issued his call for a special meeting of the Grand Lodge, at Chicago, on the 11th inst. The injunction has been served.

Col. Hotchkiss and four officers of the 89th (Railroad) regiment, are here, making arrangements to have it mounted and its ranks filled.

J. P. Brooks, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has published a circular, recommending school trustees, whenever in their judgment it is clearly necessary, to authorize their townships respectively to loan the school moneys of the township at any rate per cent. not less than 6, which they may determine. A law to this effect had passed the House of Representatives, but failed in the Senate. The Superintendent construes the present as only fixing the maximum of interest at 10 per cent. There are now nearly $4,000,000 in the hands of township trustees.

Nearly $36,000 have been contributed to the State Sanitary Bureau, Col. John Williams, Agent.

The *Register* has not yet published the list of subscribers to the mass meeting soldiers' relief funds.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DESMOINES, August 1, 1863.

The Grand Jury to-day discharged the proprietor of the *State Register* from the prosecution for libel, brought against him by B. N. Kenyon & J. C. Turk.

John Pomeroy, of Ottumwa, arrested and bound over for shooting a stage driver in self-defense, has been discharged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Retaliation Measure—A Pleasant Social Gathering—Plans of Adjutant Gen. Thomas—Secretary Chase and his Daughter.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1863.

It appears probable that at last the long called for announcement of certain retaliation for rebel outrages on our troops is likely to be issued. Certain officers of the 54th Massachusetts, the negro regiment that led the advance in the attack on Ft. Wagner, wrote to the Secretary of War reciting the treatment of prisoners from their regiment, and asking what measures of protection had been adopted. The Secretary replied with the assurance that black soldiers and their officers should have the fullest protection of the Government, and adding: "If it takes man for man, and life for life." Substantially this is only the same promise that has been made again and again, but the evening papers make an announcement to the effect that the President has authorized the issuing of an order that it will be the policy of the government to retaliate in kind for every case of ill treatment of our officers and men, black or white, by rebel authorities, hanging for hanging, shooting for shooting, and imprisonment for imprisonment. In every instance where it is known that a black man in the military service of the Government is taken prisoner and sold into slavery, our military authorities will be instructed to elect a rebel prisoner and confine him to hard labor in some prison, there to remain until the black man is liberated. The Government maintains, and will exact promptly and to the letter, that the Federal uniform, like the flag, must and shall be respected.

The Post Office Department has given orders for sending through the mails from Cairo to New Orleans no letters; however they will be sent that way if marked on the envelope "via Cairo."

Colonel Forney's *Chronicle* office was to-day removed to the new building near the Post Office. The occupation of the new office, which is the first building ever erected in Washington expressly for a newspaper office, was made the occasion for a pleasant gathering of friends of the paper, including the President and his favorite Secretary, Adjt. Gen. Thomas and Gens. Heintzleman and Martindale, Secretaries Seward and Welles, and a large number of Heads of Bureaus and other prominent officials. Adjt. Gen. Thomas, in the course of a speech made in response to a toast, to his honor, proposed by Col. Forney, announced that he was speedily to return to the Lower Mississippi, to prosecute the work of organizing negro regiments, and declared that before winter, he hoped to have a hundred thousand negro soldiers in the field. He dwelt with special emphasis on the declaration that this was the settled policy of the Administration, and that the real solution of the question raised by this rebellion lay in arming the only loyal class now left in a large portion of the seceded States.

The Providence *Press* announces that Secretary Chase and daughter and Gov. Sprague were at Kingston on Wednesday, and that rooms for the Secretary and his daughter had been engaged at South Kingston.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, August 1, 1863.

Assistant Provost Marshal J. N. Phillips returned to this place to-day, having completed the enrollment in the 13th District, consisting of fifteen counties. As the result, he has enrolled about eighteen thousand names, subjects of conscription; arrested a number of deserters, and, in fact, fully completed his work thus far, excepting making the draft, and is ready for that whenever ordered to commence. I have before made mention of the difficulties Marshal Phillips has had to encounter in Williamson, Saline, and Union counties, but all these disappeared as if by magic before a squadron of the 16th Illinois cavalry, which he called to his assistance, and which he will keep until the draft is made, or until it is decided that we are to have none in Illinois. Without this cavalry Marshal Phillips' life would not be valued at one cent in any of these counties named. He has the town of Marion under martial law at present. This place is the well known residence of Josh Allen, Congressman, King of the Copperheads. As one incident demonstrating his rough experience, I may be allowed to relate the following:

The Marshal placed his pickets around the town of Marion and issued an order declaring the place under Marshal law before he could commence the enrollment. According to this order no person was to be allowed to enter or retire from the lines without a pass from the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal. Josh Allen tried to go out, was stopped, brought before Marshal Phillips, and there demanded if a member of Congress was subject to the rules made by a petty Provost Marshal. He was informed that nobody was exempt, and all parties, before they could procure passes, had to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and Allen utterly refused to take the oath, saying such an act would compromise him before his constituency, and be in contradiction to certain pledges he had made. Marshall Phillips then quietly informed him that until he could condescend to do that much to show his loyalty, he would have to remain in their line of pickets, and if found attempting to run the blockade, would be shot by the patrols. Josh Allen still remaining a prisoner in Marion, but a voluntary prisoner. By taking an oath that every true American delights in subscribing to each morning, he can go where he likes and when. As the 16th cavalry are to remain in Marion until after the draft takes place, the Government is sure of the person of one conscript beyond the shadow of a doubt. By remaining within our lines, Allen is doing the State excellent service. He can no longer spout Copperheadism and treason among the masses, being confined to the circumscribed limits of the little town of Marion. Where rebels lose, Union men gain.

Aside from catching deserters, Marshall Phillips and his cavalry have apprehended one counterfeiter and several desperadoes of the worst character. Among others, was Burrows Dial, formerly a member of the 29th Illinois, but a deserter. He it was who killed [illegible] of the 14th Iowa, and shot a man named Blair some time since, while doing their duty. Dial lived near the Williamson county line.

On the 29th ult., some of the 16th cavalry started after him and tried to arrest him. He resisted, and they shot him, breaking one arm and putting several bullets through his chest, and it was thought he could not recover. He was a desperate character, and the end justified the means.

A deserted camp was found in Muddy river bottom, where over 100 of the 128th regiment had been encamped. Upon the entry of the cavalry with Marshal Phillips at their head, the deserters broke up camp and scattered into the country in all directions. Some fifty or more have been caught, and the remainder will be.

Provost Marshalls in quiet and peaceable districts have a laborious task, but such can little appreciate the hazardous and difficult undertaking the Marshall of the 13th district had before him. He has finished thus far with commendable celerity, and may well feel proud of the success attending his labors for the Government.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, August 1, 1863.

The steamer John D. Perry arrived last night, but brought no news later than that sent from your Memphis correspondent.

The steamer City Belle and Welcome, the latter with 200 rebel prisoners, en route from St. Louis, came up to-day. The news is anticipated by the Perry last night.

A quantity of merchandise, consisting of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, was siezed yesterday at Charleston, Mo., by officers connected with the Custom House Department here. The property had been intended for rebels at Little Rock, Ark.

The Steamer Armenia arrived yesterday from Vicksburg, with the 131st Illinois regiment, Col. G. W. Neely, on board. The regiment is to occupy Paducah, Ky.

The 24th Maine regiment, from Gen. Banks' army, came up at an early hour this morning, en route for Bangor, Me. Col. Atwood is in command. His force numbers about 600 effective men. Their term expired last month.

The steamer Sallie Robinson, another Red River prize, is lying at our levee. The subject of reopening the Memphis and Ohio railroad and repairing the telegraph line connecting Cairo with Memphis, is now being discussed. This would greatly facilitate all kinds of business, re-establish mail and lard carriage, and benefit both military and civil parties. The diffusion of sound Union sentiment through newspapers would be an object also.

A public meeting is soon to be held in Memphis to urge upon the Government the necessity for the opening of the road, at least as far as Humboldt.

It is also reported that the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad is to be put in running order to favor communication between Memphis and Vicksburg. People on the line are said greatly to favor such an undertaking.

On Thursday last, a young man named Johnson, was executed at Corinth, according to the sentence of the court martial, for desertion. Just one week from that date, on the 30th ult., A. H. Johnson, brother of the first named, was executed at Memphis for the same crime, being the second of the family suffering the death penalty for desertion.

The Johnson's were formerly residents of Appah, Mississippi, and had gone from one side to the other several times before punishment overtook him.

CAIRO, August 1, 4.30 p.m.—The 21st and 24th Maine regiments arrived here to-day from Port Hudson, on their way homeward. Thirteen from the 24th died on the way up, from fever. Most of the men, however, look healthy.

They report everything quiet all along the river from New Orleans to Cairo. They also assure us that important movements are taking place in Mississippi, from which we must hear a good account soon. Gen. Grant is not idle.

MEMPHIS, July 30, (via. CAIRO, August 1.)

By the latest arrivals from below, we learn that Johnston's forces were still on the wing, and gone far toward the interior, very much demoralized.

Richardson, the horse thieving guerrilla in the West, is carrying on his outrages with a high hand. He recently caused to be read to the men of his command an order for the enforcement of the rebel conscription, which, for atrocity of sentiment, is unparalled in the annals of the war. All males between the ages of 18 and 45 are ordered to report at his places of rendezvous. Failing to comply with this order, the conscript is liable to be shot, his property carried off or destroyed, and his house burned. It is to be hoped that this monster will not long be spared to disgrace humanity by his crimes.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Lee is Preparing for Battle.

HIS RETURN FROM FREDERICKSBURG PREVENTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Information received yesterday from the Army of the Potomac, states that Lee massed his forces at Culpepper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappahannock. His first advance south of Culpepper was to foil us in taking the Fredericksburg route, but finding we did not advance, he concentrated his army at Culpepper.

The Rappahannock is guarded, from Fredericksburg to Ellis' Ford, on the Rapidan, by only one rebel regiment. The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpepper.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A Washington special to the New York *Evening Post*, says:

Information from the front to-day, is to the effect that Gen. Lee is moving nearer to the south bank of the Rappahannock.

The *Republican* says: Gen. Meade is close at hand, and adds: From present appearances, it will not be an easy matter for Lee to return to Fredericksburg, should he desire to do so.

All the wounded and sick from Meade's army have arrived here.

The *Herald* says: The stated force of Lee which was at Acquia Creek when Lee advanced Northward, is ordered to return there on Monday. There were, at the time of the evacuation of the point, over twenty immense storehouses there, which have since been destroyed. A small force, protected by gunboats, could have securely protected the property.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: Mosby's gang made an extensive haul of Sutlers last night at Fairfax Court House. There is no Union force stationed immediately at the Court House. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is the direct line of communication between our army in its present position and the military authorities. The guerillas under Mosby are composed principally of residents of Fairfax Court House, who take advantage of this fact to make their raids upon unarmed persons at points where no military force is stationed.

The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

A letter from a distinguished officer in the Army of the Potomac, dated Warrenton, July 27, says: The rebels are very much discouraged. Seven deserters from a Mississipi regiment, came in day before yesterday, and stated that there was no use in fighting any more, now that Mississippi had gone up. We ought to have Richmond by the middle of September.

FROM MADISON.

MADISON, Wis., August 1, 1863.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The *Journal's* dispatches to-day contains the correspondence between Gen. Meredith, commanding the Iron Brigade in the Potomac army, and Gov. Salomon. The former speaks in the highest terms of the [illegible], 6th and 7th Wisconsin regiments, in his brigade, particularly of their heroic conduct under the most trying circumstances in the first day's battle at Gettysburg. He requests their wasted ranks may be filled up from the first draft made in Wisconsin.

Gov. Salomon replies in appropriate terms and promises to do all in his power to comply with Gen. Meredith's request.

Col. C. L. Harris, who has gallantly led the 11th Wisconsin, and for some time commanding a brigade in [illegible], is at home on furlough. Quite a number of officers and men from the same army are also re-visiting home and unite in denouncing the Copperhead peace cry. They express themselves much in the same manner as Gen. Logan.

Col. Benj. Allen of the 10th regiment has resigned and returned home.

Capt. D. G. Scott is Major of the 17th regiment, vice Plunkett resigned.

FROM ROSECRANS' HEADQUARTERS.

Demoralization of the Rebel Army—A Successful Expedition—Rosecrans at Winchester.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

WINCHESTER, July 29.—Two deserters came in to-day from Johnston's army, having traveled on foot the whole distance from Jackson to this place. They fully confirm the statement of other deserters concerning the demoralization that is permeating the rebel army. Tennesseeans, they say, are thoroughly disaffected, and are rapidly quitting the ranks and deserting to our lines. Johnston was moving toward Mobile.

An expedition, composed of the 98th Illinois, Col. Funkhouser, and a portion of the 92d Illinois, Col. Atkins, returned to camp to-day, after a severe day's trip through the country contiguous to Columbia, and extending northward as far as Hillsboro and Spring Hill. The wealthy country lying along Duck river was thoroughly searched and cleaned of guerillas.

Several skirmishes occurred, resulting in the killing of several and the capture of twenty prisoners. Our lose is one man killed and six captured, who were paroled and have since returned to camp. The command brought in over eleven hundred horses and mules and about two hundred and fifty negroes.

General Rosecrans and Provost Marshal General Wiles arrived this evening from Nashville.

Brashear City Recaptured by a Union Gunboat.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The New Orleans *Era* of the 25th says: "Brashear City surrendered on the 23d to the gunboat Sachem. No particulars."

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Fleet Continue the Bombardment—No Engagement Since the Assault—Gen. Gilmore Confident of Breaching Fort Sumter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

Advices from off Charleston state that no engagement has taken place since the assault on Fort Wagner. Our Monitors were occasionally firing on both Sumter and Wagner. 15 Parrotts and mortars are now in position at Morris Island.

The idea of taking Fort Wagner has been abandoned for the present, our shells making but little impression on the sand of the works.

The 70th Connecticut occupies rifle pits within 250 yards of Fort Wagner.

Gilmore feels confident of breaching Sumter.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The steamer Belvidere, from Fort Royal, on the 29th, has arrived.

She passed Charleston Bar at 11 a. m., on the 29th; saw two Monitors and the Ironsides there, engaging Fort Wagner.

Gen. Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within [illegible] yards of Fort Wagner. He had also mounted heavy siege guns within a mile and a quarter of Fort Sumter, which would open on that fort on the 29th. When all his siege guns are mounted, Gen. Gilmore feels confident of his ability to reduce Sumter.

Our casualties continue small.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following was yesterday received at Headquarters of the Army:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, July 23.

"To Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief:

"SIR—My Medical Director in the field reports an aggregate loss in killed and wounded in our hands of 625. I judge there are 350 missing. The losses cover the three engagements of the 10th, 11th and 18th inst. Many of the wounded will return to duty in a week or ten days. The health of my command is improving.

"Respectfully your ob't serv't,
Q. A. GILMORE, Brig. Gen. Com'g."

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

It Will Commence This Week—Government Prepared for any Emergency.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The *Post* says no orders have been received here to commence the draft on Monday, though it may be ordered in the course of next week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The N. Y. *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

Orders have been issued by Provost Marshal General Fry to complete the draft in New York city immediately, and drafting will again commence on Monday next. The Government is fully prepared for any emergency.

The New York *Evening Post* of July 30th says:

It is now well understood that the Government has determined to enforce the draft in this city, and that the completeness of the work will be guaranteed by the presence of a competent military force.

There will be no further temporising with mobs, but the amount of force to be called into requisition will depend wholly on the exigencies of the case, and incidentally upon certain arrangements now making, which it is unnecessary to describe.

It is certain, however, that the assistance within call will be sufficient; and if the State authorities fail to do their duty in preserving order, while the drawings are going on, (though the Provost Marshals who make the draft will not need protection,) then the Federal troops will take the whole responsibility, an event which will not be favorable to the operations of traitorous law breakers.

The mooted question whether the men already drafted will be held to their responsibility is answered in the affirmative. The official list of the names of the persons drafted in the Eighth and Ninth Districts of the city as well as the original list of names from which the draft was made, are in all essential respects quite perfect.

The period of ten days allowed for the notification of drafted men is construed to commence with the time at which the draft in any district is complete; and, therefore, the men whose names were drawn in the districts referred to before the riots occurred, may prepare for the service of the notices.

If the quota of the city be reduced, which is likely, on a consideration of the facts, the excess of drafted men will, of course, be discharged. The draft, so far as it has been effected, will, it is said upon good authority, be held to be in all respects legal.

The statements published in a morning paper, in regard to the alleged conversations of the Judge Advocate General of this State with Provost Marshal General Fry, and wherein it is intimated that the enrollment here was acknowledged to be excessive, the city being Democratic, are pronounced false, if not malicious. The Provost Marshal General is acquainted with all the facts.

It has been decided that the drawings in the districts where the enrolling offices were burned, will under no circumstances be delayed for want of a proper building. On the contrary, it is the present intention of the authorities to make the draft on the ruins of the demolished buildings.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of a French Garrison Force.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Dates received from Hong Kong to June 6th.

China news unimportant. Latest news received at Hong Kong from Japan looked to war as certain, and represented the Japanese as much better prepared than had been supposed.

Dates received from Sandwich Islands, July 4th. The volcano near Shilo was again in action, throwing out immense streams of molten lava.

Owing to obstruction of the roads between the city of Mexico and Acapulco, news was received from the city of Mexico only to June 9th.

One of Forey's latest decrees admits goods into Mexico through any sea-port in possession of the French, at half the duty previously charged.

Gen. Alvarez, from whom accounts are received to the 20th inst., was expecting the arrival at Acapulco of the French fleet, with 10,000 soldiers. This force was to come from the Gulf of Mexico, across Tehauntepec and from Acapulco, and would be dispatched for garrisons for all the Mexican Pacific ports.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST MOBILE.

Gen. Grant's Forces Going there—The Capture of the City Expected by the 15th inst.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The *Express* says: "We have seen to-day officers from Gen. Grant's army, who left Vicksburg about ten days ago. The note of preparation for a march to Mobile was then heard on every side. The troops were in the best spirits and confident of success. The calculation was that the Stars and Stripes would float over Mobile by the 15th of August.

Admiral Porter Makes the two Ends Meet.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Rear Admiral Porter, in a communication to the Navy Department, says that he is not sure of raising the DeKalb, and cannot yet ascertain her injuries. All the guns and everything which could be got out were removed, including Paymaster's [illegible] and all Government funds. As the residents of Yazoo City did not take the trouble to warn him of torpedoes, as they had an opportunity of doing, 3,000 bales of cotton have been seized to pay for the gunboat.

Extensive Frauds at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The commercial community was thrown into excitement yesterday, by discoveries of an extensive system of fraud in the Empire warehouse. Goods to the value of 150,000 dollars had been withdrawn on fraudulent receipts, or else such receipts were used for collateral securities to the amount of 6,000,000 money.

Important from the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Post Master General does not feel himself exactly justified at present in ordering the sending of mails to New Orleans via Cairo, but if correspondents desire their letters to go to New Orleans via Cairo, they can make endorsements accordingly upon them, and they will be sent at the risk of the writers.

The War on the Western Frontier.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: "The Indian country as far down as Arkansas river, has been reclaimed by our troops, but its occupation is not permanent."

The Draft in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The draft in the 8th Ward is completed.

Rebel Accounts from Charleston.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the body of Col. Shaw, of the negro 54th Massachusetts regiment, was sent for during Sunday, 19th, but he had been buried in a pit, under a layer of two of his own dead negroes.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T S. C., GA. AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18, 1863.

While the commanding General regrets that the enemy have succeeded in effecting a landing upon Morris Island, he will acknowledge with satisfaction the conduct of the troops in their brave and prolonged resistance against a force largely their superior in numbers, and he is especially gratified by the spirit and success with which the garrison of Battery Wagner and the troops under Col. Graham repelled the assaults on that fortification. [illegible] it gives him the assurance that he can rely upon the [illegible] and courage of both officers and men in checking the progress of the enemy. By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

JEFF. DAVIS AND FOREIGN POWERS.

His Dispatch Bearers going through New York and Boston.

PROBABILITIES OF A REJECTION OF ALLIES.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1863.

The Government, I am told, has received further information on the subject of the recent propositions made by Jeff. Davis to the crowned heads of Europe—propositions of which a Democratic newspaper of New York has already given a brief summary, and to which you have alluded in your own columns.

According to this information, it would appear that on the 4th of July last, a Cabinet council was held at Richmond, in which it was decided to obtain from some European Power an interest equivalent to a protectorate. To that effect inducements of the strongest kind were deliberately proposed and assented to by all the members of the Rebel Government. These inducements were not offered to Louis Napoleon alone, but to England and Spain also. Although identical as to the results to be brought about, they were different in their nature and character, so as to be suited to the peculiar views and interests of the nation to which they were to be offered.

Not one, as it has been said, but three bearers of dispatches were sent from Richmond to Europe, each of them carrying with him a copy of the three messages to England, France, and Spain. This was done as a prudential measure, so that if any one of the dispatch bearers had been arrested, the others might have escaped, and delivered to Mason or Slidell, the three separate instructions respectively addressed by Jeff. Davis to the three Governments alluded to.

Two of these bearers of dispatches went through Baltimore to New York, where they halted a couple of days, during which they saw several of your prominent Democratic politicians. The other, who started a week afterward made direct for Boston, where he took the steamer for Europe.

I do not believe the Government has received any precise knowledge of the contents of the new instructions sent to Europe by these messengers. One thing, however, is certain, Jeff. Davis has made no concessions concerning Slavery, for this simple reason, that he could make none.

A year ago Louis Napoleon, in a conversation with Slidell, which we reported in the *Tribune*, requested the latter to inquire from his government whether or not it was disposed to give up slavery, in which case the attitude of France toward the Confederacy would not be a single moment doubtful. To this question of the Emperor Jeff. Davis' reply was, that in his personal opinion slavery was at an end in the South, and that the termination of the war would be the signal for its gradual extinction. But as slavery was a State institution, he had no power over it; consequently any action in the matter at the present time would have infallibly brought ruin to him, without any benefit to the slaves. I give you this as a positive fact, upon which you can place entire reliance.

It is believed here that the press is getting far too ambiguous as regards the intermeddling of France in our affairs. Although it is more than probable that the late diplomatic instructions of the rebel government refer to the proposal equivalent to an offer of alliance of the South with France, this does not necessarily imply that there is any danger for us in that offer. In this case, it is not the offer which ought to excite our apprehensions—it is the acceptance. Will Louis Napoleon accept the alliance proposed to him by the South? Here is the danger, and here lies the whole question. All the rebel Government may do does not effect us in the least, unless its policy is attended with success.

In this instance the probabilities are that it will not exceed. Louis Napoleon is too shrewd a politician to burden himself with an alliance in which he would have to give everything and receive nothing. In what can an alliance with the South possibly be of any advantage to him? Guarantee Mexico? He will tell Jeff. Davis, "You cannot guarantee your own frontiers; how can you propose to guarantee mine? You will give me a mortgage on Texas? But that mortgage I can take without your leave. Your alliance gives me no army, no navy, no money, nothing that can benefit in any way my policy in the New World, and it exposes me to a war with the North. You have everything to gain and I have everything to lose. The bargain is not even, and I cannot except it."

This is, in all probability, the answer which the propositions of Jeff. Davis to Louis Napoleon will receive, at least for the present. This knowledge of the position, as well as the cautious and moderate views of the Emperor of the French on American affairs, make our Government believe that the fears arising on the subject of an alliance of the South with France are groundless, and that Louis Napoleon can in no way enter into an agreement of this kind.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Dayton (O.) *Journal*, which was suppressed by the Democrat advocates of a free press in that State, and to advance the traitor Vallandigham's interest, has been revived. It is now in the hands of W. D. Bickham, the well-known correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and he starts off with a rush of original matter, which shows that its subscribers won't have to eat "funeral-baked meats," scraped out of some other paper's feast. Mr. Bickham is a vigorous writer and an experienced newspaper man, and we shall be very much surprised if the *Journal* does not exceed all its former reputation under his direction.

—At one of the stations on the Acquia road where the subsistence was received and delivered to the Army of the Potomac, a very faithful man was fatally injured and died shortly after. The Commissary wrote the following epitaph, which marks the spot where he is buried:

Here lies the body of Michael Farrell
Who lost his life in rolling a barrel;
Life is sweet, but he gave up his existence
In furnishing the army with needful subsistence.

—The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* gives the following interesting incident of a basket maker named Samuel Jackson, who was killed by a railroad train near that city recently:

Above six feet in height, he was broad shouldered and muscular, and has often lifted a barrel of whisky or of cider, as a common man would lift a fifty six pound weight, holding it by the chimes, at the distance of two feet from his body. He came, we believe, from Spain. He always said he was an Englishman. He was in the battles of Napier's peninsular campaign, and was one of the now historical storming party in the battle of Curdad Corderigo. He was also in the battle of Waterloo, under Wellington: and it was always said that he was in the battle of New Orleans. His body was scarred with bullet marks and sabre wounds. His accounts of the battles in Europe were more vivid and interesting than any in books. Although an uncultivated man, his accounts agreed in the main with the best historical records, and he had many details and incidents that might well form a part of the history of the battles in Spain and at Waterloo. His memory was indelible. He gave a better account of the storming party at Curdad than Charles Lever in his Charles O'Malley. He leaves a family in this city, among whom were two of his sons who went to the war, and one was killed at Port Hudson. The other, Lieut. Jackson, of the 1st Connecticut artillery, has distinguished himself for bravery in a number of late battles.

—A letter from Carraccas reports that the Venezuelan agent in London has negotiated a loan for $1,000,000 with an English banking house, but it remains to be approved by the Venezuelan Government, which may not happen for some time, owing to the revolutionary disturbances. The loan has an important bearing, however, on certain American interests which do not appear on the surface, the American Minister having in the recent negotiations for the recovery of the Bird's Island claims inserted a clause by which it was provided that in case this loan was effected, the whole of these claims were to be paid off, and if any failure is made in such payment the Minister is authorized to place an agent in every custom-house to receive the export duties, with an additional charge of two per cent. to defray the expenses of the collection.

—Despite the unfavorable reports respecting the Nova Scotia gold mines, a Halifax letter of the 23d inst says:

The intelligence from our gold mines continues highly satisfactory. It is hardly necessary that I should burden my correspondence with further items concerning the various mines, the yield of different claims, &c. All tend in one direction, and that is to show we have a sure and extensive source of wealth in our gold mines.

—The house builders are having a prosperous season in Boston. The *Traveler* says that among the public edifices are Rev. Mr. Webb's church, City Hall, City Hospital, Parker Hotel, Natural History building, Roman Catholic College, Emmanuel Chapel, school houses, &c. Fifteen dwelling houses are building on Shawmut avenue alone, also fourteen on Chester Park and vicinity. Many new blocks are building on the new streets west of Tremont, and the lands of the Boston Water Power Company. On the Back Bay some forty splendid houses are erecting, on Commonwealth avenue, Boylston, Newbury, Marlboro', Beacon and Arlington streets, at an average cost of forty thousand dollars each. Some of these will be the most superb mansions in Boston, especially those corner of Arlington street, and on the Hancock estate, Beacon street. Exclusive of public buildings, stores, and warehouses, the latter of which we have not enumerated, the value of the dwellings alone to be erected this year, at the west and south parts of the city, will exceed two and one-half millions of dollars (2,500,000.)

—Among the Confederates in the hospital at Washington is Col. Peter G. Evans, of Newbern, N. C., a son-in-law of Gov. Morehead of that State. He was severely wounded in one of the recent battles. He has been receiving every attention which his severe case needs; but notwithstanding this, his physical condition is now considered extremely critical. Lieutenant Bryan, of Raleigh, is also among the inmates of the Stanton Hospital.

—A cavalry force has been sent to Harford county, Maryland, to regulate a few disaffected persons there who have been giving intimations of a purpose to resist the draft. It is determined to levy contributions upon them to pay the provost or enrolling officers and a barn they burned, and for any other damages here after committed.

IMPORTANT FROM MATAMORAS.

Seven Thousand French Troops Said to be Marching on the City.

[From the New Orleans Era July 24.]

The following is extracted from a letter from Matamoras to a gentleman in this city. It is dated on the 16th of June,

"There is a rumor here that 7,000 French soldiers are on the way here from Vera Cruz. It needs confirmation. If true, the authorities will endeavor to meet and fight them with such forces as they can collect. They will surely dispute with an earnest struggle for the possession of Tamaulipas, and of course this most important town would be the principal prize to be fought for. The Mexicans are resolute, and will fight the French to the last. They are united here in their opposition to the invaders.

Miramon is the lion of Fort Brown, of late. He has attempted to [illegible] with the authorities here, but has utterly failed. They say that Mexico wants the services of no men who have already betrayed the nation. The people are essentially loyal and patriotic.

New Advertisements.

A MEETING OF THE ST. George's Benevolent Association will be held at their Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3d, 1863. WM. HOLDSWORTH, President. JAMES JOHN, Rec. Sec.

WOOD!! 1,500 CORDS WOOD FOR SALE. Address "C H M," Post Office Box 1334.

PERFUMERY OF EVERY VARIETY, AT J. PARSONS & CO., 41 CLARK STREET.

A WORD TO THE LADIES. Ladies, the weather is hot, I suppose you know it, but there is one thing that you all do not know. It is this, Everitt's Art Gallery, 157 Lake street, from a peculiar construction of the sky light, is the coolest place in Chicago. Come up and rest yourselves, and look at the Cartes de Visite, Two Dollars per dozen. RAY NIAS, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CO. Chicago, August 1st, 1863. On and after THURSDAY, August 13th, the tickets of the Chicago City Railway Company will not be received upon the Madison and Randolph street lines. They can now be exchanged for the tickets of the West Division R. W. Co. at the office of the Chicago City Railway Company, on State street. The rates of fare will remain unchanged until 29th. WM. H. ORRINGTON(?), Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEPOT, 124 South Clark street, Chicago. I have now in store the largest and best assorted stock of Photograph and Ambrotype Goods in the West, covering all the wants of operators. [illegible] Stereoscopes and Plain War and Colored Views. A long experience in the business enables me to offer great inducements to the trade. Orders carefully and promptly filled. E. B. APPLETON(?), Post Office Box 4622.

FARE REDUCED BY THE GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS. $4.00 LESS TO BOSTON. $4.00 LESS TO OGDENSBURGH AND TO ALL EASTERN POINTS. For Buffalo, touching at all points on Lake Michigan and through to Buffalo in three days, Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. The splendid low pressure, fast sailing upper-cabin steamer B. F. WADE—Captain Goldsmith, Will leave her dock, foot of South LaSalle st. Tuesday, Aug. 4th, at 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Office foot of S. LaSalle st.

FALSEHOOD REFUTED.—The Grand Trunk Railroad advertise "United States Currency is taken at Par in Canada for Meals at Grand Trunk Refreshment Rooms and for Berths in Sleeping Cars." Respectable Railroad Agents in Chicago have asserted this is not the case.

NOTICE. What the Grand Trunk advertise to do, they CAN and WILL perform. Whatever is not satisfactory to the traveling public will be made satisfactory by E. T. WEBSTER, Western General Agent Grand Trunk Railway, 51 Dearborn street, Chicago.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE BY THOS. B. BRYAN.
[illegible] feet on Wabash avenue, near Congress, with Cottage.
[illegible] feet on Michigan avenue, near Washington-st., with house.
25 feet on Park Row, with fine house.
[illegible] feet corner Rio Grande and Prairie avenues.
[illegible] feet on Indiana avenue, near Old, with house.
[illegible] feet on Indiana avenue, near Old.
[illegible] feet on Old street, near Prairie avenue.
[illegible] feet on Fourth avenue, near Harrison, with brick house.
[illegible] feet on Huron, near Wolcott, with house.
[illegible] feet on Illinois street, near Wolcott.
[illegible] feet corner Twelfth and Honore.
[illegible] feet on Madison, near May.
[illegible] feet corner Lake and Halsted.
[illegible] feet on Halsted street, near Lake, with house.
[illegible] feet on Green street, near Lake.
[illegible] feet on Jefferson street, near Adams, with house.
[illegible] feet on Monroe, near Desplaines.
[illegible] feet on Monroe, near Wells.
[illegible] feet on Green, near Monroe, with house.
[illegible] feet on Wells, near Madison.
Choice building lots in the "Cochran tract," in Sec. 33, 29, 14, and in Block corner Indiana avenue and North street.

RIVER LOTS. Several fine lots on the east side of the South Branch having railroad facilities, all docked and filled in. THOMAS B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney, Bryan Hall.

FALL TRADE.
We are fully prepared for Fall Trade with an
UNEQUALLED STOCK
OF EVERY GRADE OF
Seasonable Goods,
Purchased before the LATE ADVANCE, which we shall SELL REGULARLY, at less than
New York Prices.
We advise early purchases as, with active Fall trade, goods will bring higher prices.
ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers, Jobbers and Commission Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
Notions, Woolens and Worsted Goods, &c., &c.
74 & 76 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES ATTENTION—You are ordered to appear at your Drill Room, in Garnett Block, corner State and Randolph streets, on Monday Night, August 3d, At precisely 7 o'clock, in full dress uniform. [illegible], Commandant. This will be the last night that the companies will receive NEW MEMBERS FREE OF EXPENSE, [illegible] MEASURES TAKEN FOR UNIFORMS.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS. [illegible] Securing the payment of all claims AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT That belong to Soldiers or Their Heirs. [illegible] CHAS. A. GREGORY.

New Advertisements.

PROPOSALS FOR HARDWARE. ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 31st, 1863. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until [illegible] for delivering on Rock Island, Ill., [illegible] hardware of the following kind and description: [illegible] FORM OF GUARANTEE. [illegible] CHAS. A. REYNOLDS, Capt. & A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR COVERING [illegible] square feet of roofing of the depot for prisoners of war at Rock Island, Ills. ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 31st, 1863. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 31st, 1863. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 13th of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering on Rock Island, Ill., [illegible] ALL PINE LUMBER. [illegible] FORM OF GUARANTEE. [illegible] CHARLES A. REYNOLDS, Captain A. Q. M.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil. 175 LAKE STREET.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE EXCURSION TO PORTLAND, VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Excursion Tickets—Detroit to Portland and Back ... $25.00. Tickets good to return up to Oct. 31st. Ticket Office, 51 Dearborn street. E. T. WEBSTER, West. Gen'l Agent.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF AMERICAN WATCHES. Also, Jurgensen & Nardin Chronometers. HOWLEN & McILWAIN, [illegible] Clark street, opposite Sherman House.

SEND FOR THOMAS & CO'S PURE LEMON SYRUP, PURE RASPBERRY VINEGAR, FRUIT SYRUPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. P. O. Box [illegible], 25 Lasalle street. Canned Butter for Army use, Jams, Jellies, Preserves and Pickles.

PORTABLE ENGINES. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.—At reduced rates, [illegible]

LODGING ROOM.—It is located [illegible]

AURORA SEMINARY. [illegible] S. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863.

GEN. ROSECRANS' CAMPAIGN.

The importance of recent operations in the Department of the Cumberland has been too much obscured by the more brilliant or bloody transactions on the Potomac, the Mississippi, and the Atlantic coast. We hazard nothing in saying that Gen. Rosecrans has had difficulties to surmount, since he superseded Gen. Buell and commenced his triumphant march to the Tennessee River, which have fallen to the lot of no other officer in the service. He alone has been operating in a hostile country from one hundred to two hundred and fifty miles distant from his base. It detracts nothing from the glory of Gen. Grant and his victorious legions to say that the Mississippi River, to open which was their mission, has with a noble gratitude, carried their base of operations at their heels from the day they left Memphis to the day they planted their banners over Vicksburg. Gen. Grant displayed a wisdom, which has been crowned by the highest success, when he withdrew his advance from Coffeeville and turned his march toward the Father of Waters to find an avenue to Vicksburg. We are not prepared to say that Gen. McClellan's advance last year, by way of the Peninsula, was not well chosen, although, with Fredericksburg for a base, he would have been only sixty miles from Richmond. The failure of that campaign is to be attributed to the three or four ill-timed halts which the commanding General made at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, and Fair Oaks, which afforded the enemy a breathing spell, not only to recover from the moral effects of his reverses, but to swell, by conscription, an army capable of taking the offensive under the shadow of Richmond. The advantage of a base at White House, on the Pamunkey, only twenty miles from Richmond, where the largest transports could float under the protection of gunboats, was certainly very great, and we incline to the belief that this route to the rebel capital was the best one on the map, except that of the James river. Napoleon cared little for bases of operation, because he maintained his armies by contributions on the people whom he overrun. In the prosperous and wealthy countries of central Europe, where every rood of earth is cultivated to the utmost, this was possible, but the Russian campaign furnishes the most memorable example in history of the neglect of providing a base in a sterile or devastated field.

To Gen. Rosecrans has been allotted the task of keeping open an immense line of communication, and of advancing in the face of a formidable enemy, while every mile of advance has added to the embarrassment of his rear. Buell was enabled to advance to Decherd and Stevenson last year because there was no enemy worth considering in his front. As soon as Bragg got his conscripts together and stopped outside of Chattanooga, it became a race between the two commanders which should reach the Ohio river first, and the prisoners we lost in that celebrated heat, at Richmond, (Ky.), Munfordsville, and elsewhere, (to say nothing of the abandoned territory) gave the enemy a balance against us in the matter of exchange, which was not fully settled till the fourth of July last. Gen. Rosecrans is never required to go over the same ground twice. The "Southern History of the First Year of the War," recently issued at Richmond, says that Rosecrans is the only Yankee General who ever baffled and discomfited Lee, and it admits without equivocation that he did run the latter home from Western Virginia with his comb cut and his beautiful plans all turned topsy-turvy. In the person of Bragg, Rosecrans has undoubtedly encountered the second best General in the rebel service, for General Joe Johnston has not achieved a victory since the war began, unless we give him the credit of the first Bull Run, where he adopted Beauregard's plan, and where the adopted plan totally failed till Kirby Smith's reinforcements unexpectedly came upon the field. Nor has Bragg, technically speaking, won a victory, though his skill and obstinacy at Stone's river deserved one, and his success in overrunning Kentucky last year, and getting safely out of it, was equal to a triumph. Bragg has fallen into disfavor at the South, as all unsuccessful Generals do, but it does not appear to us that he has any superior in the Confederacy, in point of sagacity, except Lee, or any superior whomsoever in point of nerve. If Jeff. Davis shall yield to the clamor of Southern newspapers by removing him, we shall be as much surprised as was the king of the Vandals when the Roman Emperor assassinated the only General whom he feared.

With such an antagonist in front, with Morgan constantly hanging on his rear, in a country entirely new to him, without navigable rivers to protect his flank and insure his supplies, Gen. Rosecrans has planted himself securely in front of Chattanooga, the Sebastopol of the rebel center as Vicksburg was that of their left. Yet there are those who chide him for being slow and if we are correctly informed, this complaint against him is more frequently uttered in Washington than in the country at large. The fighting which he has done, desperate as it has been, constitutes but a small part of the generalship exhibited in the Department of the Cumberland. If the late movement upon Shelbyville and Tullahoma had not been, in part, frustrated by the elements, Bragg would have been immediately cut off, and either captured or dispersed in fragments among the mountains. The Chattanooga *Rebel* has complained much of the grievous circumstance that no news could be obtained of the strength or disposition of Rosecrans' army, while the slightest movement on the other side was immediately communicated to the "Dutch General." We have reason to believe that the complaints of the *Rebel* were well founded, and that our commander knew in a few hours, the exact strength of the reinforcements which Bragg sent to Johnston, while Bragg could not find out, and never did find out, whether Rosecrans had sent a portion of his army to Grant or not. It is an interesting fact, in this connection, and one which, we believe, has not been heretofore published, that out of twenty or thirty Generals and Colonels interrogated by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in the early part of 1862, as to the strength of the enemy then at Centreville and Manassas Junction, Rosecrans was the only one who gave an opinion which has been since verified by facts. While the others placed the figures at 100,000 to 200,000, Rosecrans, though operating in a distant field, expressed the opinion that their strength was vastly magnified by our credulity and their own arts, as he had found them to be the best braggers known to the history of modern warfare. (He went on to say that he had received warnings from Secretary Cameron that overwhelming forces were moving against him from this or that direction, and that he paid not the slightest attention to them, because he knew they were based upon rebel lies.) The testimony of Mr. Bowden and his son, who occupied the house in Williamsburg which Gen. Johnston took for his headquarters, proves almost to certainty that after Johnston had united with Magruder on the Peninsula, and had collected all the rebel forces in Eastern Virginia, the total barely amounted to 80,000 men. And this was after we had wasted a month at Yorktown. General Rosecrans certainly possesses what Napoleon deemed the first qualification of a commander—capacity to find out what the enemy is doing—for upon this depends every intelligent movement of war. Having ascertained the disposition of his foe, Gen. Rosecrans can divine his intentions like a soothsayer—or a Yankee. For every emergency of the field, [illegible] the campaign, he has been [illegible] the appropriate physic, [illegible] good effect, from the varied experiences of war, with perfect accuracy and unvarying success.

It behooves us to thank the Lord of Hosts for raising up the Generals who lead the two great armies of the West, and, while we rejoice in their success against the enemy, we may rejoice still more in the fact that their chiefest ambition is, so to do their duty as officers that they may shortly lay aside the sword and again become citizens of a free and united country.

NULLIFYING THE DRAFT.

"So numerous are the exempts in Boston that the Government has recently sent one or more inspectors to that city to ascertain if possible, the cause of the excessive disability prevailing there.

In the First District, Massachusetts, the number of conscripts who presented themselves to the Board of Enrollment Thursday was sixty-eight, of whom forty-nine received exemption papers, eleven furnished substitutes, and eight passed. In the Third District, on the same day, eighty men were passed before the Board, of which number sixty-three were exempted from various causes, two had paid the commutation fee, and four substitutes were accepted. In the Fourth District the Board examined 168 persons, and of these 139 were furnished with certificates of exemption, six substitutes were accepted and sent to camp, and five were passed as fit for duty."

The Hartford *Times* says that:

"The exemptions of drafted men by surgeons' certificates, in various parts of New England, since the commencement of the Federal conscription, amount to the enormous proportion of about 80 per cent. It is, indeed, estimated by many that the exemption will reach 90 per cent. But we will call it 80. Of the balance, it would seem that, as a general thing, 20 out of the 27 have fled to parts unknown, and the strong probability is that, in most of these cases, the fugitives from their own homes will make good their escape, in spite of the activity of the Provost Marshals, leaving a net result of, at the most, 7 men out of every 100 drafted who will be mustered into the service."

We copy the above from the Eastern papers. There is no doubt of the truth of the statements.

The examining surgeons are practically nullifying the Draft in the Eastern States. The number of conscripts being obtained is insignificant. Fully three-fourths of all those drafted are being discharged by the examining surgeons on one pretext or another—bribery, probably, is one active cause of it. Of each hundred conscripts seventy-five get certificates of disability, ten of the remainder present substitutes, half of whom desert immediately after being accepted; twelve of the remaining fifteen pay $300 and go clear, and three of the entire hundred stand the draft. Conscripts and substitutes, together do not average ten men out of each hundred drafted. If this thing continues, the conscription for 300,000 men will not supply the army with 25,000 men, and the draft will be for practical good a comparative failure.

The root of the evil is found in the unwarrantably long list of causes for which a surgeon may issue a certificate. If a man can show that he has any kind of ailment he gets off. None but perfectly sound men are taken, and there are unfortunately very few such in modern times among civilized nations. Not one man in ten considered able-bodied but is afflicted with some pain, ache, or disease latent or active, or has some physical blemish or weakness. We talk about our country having four millions of fighting men; so it has; but scarcely four hundred thousand are *perfectly* sound, *perfectly* healthy, *perfectly* robust, wholly free from physical defect or ailment of some sort, acquired or hereditary. West Pointers fixed the standard of health and soundness conscripts are required to possess, so high, that the law is almost rendered useless. At one blow they have excluded from the list of defenders of the country not less than three millions of able-bodied men fit and able to fight. It looks very much like a conspiracy against the Government—a deep laid plot to ruin it; at least the standard adopted is a most perilous blunder. The door for frauds is opened widely; and an examining surgeon can technically conform to the letter of the rule, and yet discharge almost the entire body of conscripts brought before him. If the standard of disability for conscripts were applied to the soldiers in the army the effect would be to discharge three-quarters of them, and reduce the force in the field to a mere handful of men.

There is but one proper course to pursue, and that is, for the Secretary of War to strike out the whole catalogue of pretexts under which conscripts obtain discharges, and lay down a few simple, common-sense rules, directing the surgeon to examine the conscript, and if he is evidently fit to perform military duty, no matter if he claims to possess fifty diseases, send him to the camp. Last year when the nine months' conscripts were raised, there were not one quarter of the disability certificates granted. Two-thirds of all drafted were pronounced capable of bearing arms, and have proved themselves to be such. The examinations were conducted by the rules of common-sense, and the results were satisfactory. We would strongly advise the War Department to return to practical common-sense, if it really wants to procure men to fill up the battle-worn and wasted ranks of the regiments in the field.

AN OLD TIME LETTER.

We print in another column a memento of the Nullification times of 1833, when South Carolina was, as now, determined to go out of the Union or "die in the last ditch." The letter to which we invite the reader's attention, has little value, save as it furnishes an illustration of the real meaning of the talk in which the whole South, and the Southern sympathizers in the North, now indulge, when reunion is the theme. They are not to-day a whit more determined, more malignant or more mistaken than they were when Jackson served them the same purpose that Lincoln serves them now. Indeed, in the letter to which we refer, if, where Jackson's name occurs, that of Mr. Lincoln were substituted, it would read like a production of last week's Richmond *Enquirer* or Charleston *Mercury*. But we have never heard that all the froth, fustian and fury, of which the letter is a faint type, with which Gen. Jackson was visited, ever had the effect to make the patriots of that State a whit less anxious for the official loaves and fishes that the Government had to bestow, than they were before Secession was invented. The letter is, in this light, significant and instructive.

State Claims for Raising Troops.

The following claims have been received at the Treasury Department for reimbursement, on account of expenses incurred by the States named in raising troops previous to muster into the United States service. On settlement at the Treasury the direct taxes of the States are to be deducted from the several amounts:

Maine	$1,091,081.61
New Hampshire	979,458.71
Vermont	869,396.78
Massachusetts	2,185,076.85
Rhode Island	856,[illegible].90
Connecticut	1,878,963.46
New York	2,916,983.88
New Jersey	811,299.97
Pennsylvania	3,118,419.33
Virginia	46,918.87
Kentucky	1,776,537.47
Ohio	2,991,601.71
Indiana	1,544,542.84
Illinois	2,909,618.14
Michigan	682,904.90
Iowa	670,386.39
Wisconsin	1,086,396.77
Minnesota	21,700.09
Kansas	24,351.04
Nebraska	133.00
Total	$35,801,231.21

These claims cover the expenses of the States for raising volunteers under act of Congress, approved July 17 and 27, 1861, but do not cover the expenses incurred in raising drafted men under act of July 17, 1862; these expenses, after being approved by the Governors of the States, amounting to $40,000,000, being sent to the Adjutant General, are by him forwarded to Major Green for examination.

The French Navy.

The French navy, at the close of last year, comprised ninety-four armor-clad propellers, including three line-of-battle ships of sixty guns, fourteen frigates of forty guns, nineteen floating batteries of sixteen and eighteen guns, and fifty-eight gunboats—a total of 1,149 guns. The steam propellers not iron-clad, number 167, with 5,000 guns. In this class are seven line-of-battle ships of 120 guns, nineteen of 100 guns, and fourteen more of sixty guns, with six sixty-gun frigates, and twenty-two frigates, carrying forty guns each. The side-wheel steamers are eighty-six in number, with 334 guns. To these must be added one hundred and eleven sailing vessels, with 3,380 guns—giving a grand total of four hundred and seventy-[illegible] vessels, with [illegible] guns.

GEN LOGAN AMONG THE PEOPLE.

HE SPEAKS TO 3,000 AT CARBONDALE.

Also to More than 6,000 at Du Quoin.

Great Enthusiasm Wherever He Appears.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

CARBONDALE, July 30, 1863.

This has been a great day for Carbondale. Full 3,000 steady Egyptians, probably nine-tenths of them life-long, uncompromising Democrats, gathered here upon very brief notice, to hear the gallant Gen. John A. Logan give his views upon the present National "situation." His speech was full three hours in length, and was listened to with intense and unflagging interest to the close, interrupted frequently by vociferous applause. He stormed, with matchless eloquence and sarcasm, the strongholds and defences of the traitors and Copperheads of the North, with the same crushing effect as he did the entrenchments of a more honorable and magnanimous enemy inside the defences of Vicksburg, by force of arms. The speech will have a wonderful effect among the people of this locality, who now, as in times past, are wont to listen, with undying faith, to the words of John A. Logan.

The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock, and Gen. Haynie made the presiding officer. He thanked the meeting for the honor, in eloquent terms. The remarks of Gen. Haynie were received with great enthusiasm. Major Ward and Major Fulton were chosen Vice Presidents; and William Standing and Cyrus Thomas, Secretaries. A committee on resolutions was also named.

Gen. Haynie then introduced Gen. Logan to the meeting, and he was received with a noble burst of gratification, in which the entire audience, ladies and children, heartily joined.

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

[In the brief synopsis, we can but expect to give but a faint impression of the character of this noble effort. As we have said, the General spoke full three hours, and a full report of his remarks would fill at least nine or ten columns of the TRIBUNE.]

Gen. Logan said he supposed that the people before him wanted to hear his views on the troubles which now beset our beloved country, and what remedy, under the circumstances, he would apply to them. He did not propose to discuss political matters as such. He had got beyond and above that. He was not a politician to-day, and he thanked God for it. He only wanted to consider and discuss the true interests of our country as seen from a patriotic stand point. He wanted to speak his true heartfelt sentiments. It is hardly necessary at this late day for us to understand all the causes which have aided to produce this rebellion, but we must address ourselves to present facts. Our country is engaged in a war—that is a fact. Under this fact, what are our duties, and how shall we discharge them? how bring about desired results? When the house is in flames, we must go to work—aye, every man of us—and put the fire out. When we have done that thoroughly, then we can discuss the origin—who was the villain that set the house on fire. He had his ideas about the origin of these difficulties; but the question is now, what is the duty of Jno. A. Logan, and you too, my friends? Shall he be for his country or against it? It is easy for me to decide that question. He well knew who fired the first shot at one of the forts of his country. He well knew who insulted the old flag, and defied the Federal Government. It makes no difference why they did it. Who were these men, these traitors, that did it? Men resting by oath under every obligation to support and protect this Government,—the Government that had fostered and protected them.

What was the duty of the President, of Congress, and of the people, under these circumstances? It was the duty of the President to reach out his strong arm, put down the rebellion, and re establish the power of the Government over every foot of our soil. South Carolina was the first to secede and establish a new Government, or more truly, a new kingdom; and for what? Because her people had been taught by her aristocrats, by her Calhouns, her McDuffies, her Butlers, that the people of the North were crazy fanatics, mudsills, unworthy associates of Southern gentlemen; in fact, that they were entirely unlike ordinary beings. Now these were the men, and thus the way, in which they started this rebellion. Now it was the duty of the President to put down these rebels, to put down this rebellion, and the duty of the people to unitedly help him. To do this, he must call out troops. And for this he was condemned, abused, and called a tyrant, a violator of the Constitution. Why, my God, let me ask you, what did Gen. Jackson do in 1833, and who denounced him; who would have dared to do it? The very men that now denounce President Lincoln, called Gen. Jackson a hero—the country's Saviour.

Now what was the cause of this present opposition to our Government and the war? It was simply politics—this and nothing more. He did not agree in everything that Lincoln said or did. He had always been a Democrat, and Democracy with him meant patriotism, love of country, and for the United States always, one and inseparable.

Gen. Logan spoke of our non-success at the commencement of the war—of the disaster at Bull Run, and the necessity which our reverses created for more troops. These troops were raised, not as politicians, but as soldiers, and defenders of our common country, from an unnatural and God defying rebellion. They were called out by the President according to the Constitution. They went forth, with the flag of Washington in one hand, and a musket in the other, to the inspiring notes of "Yankee Doodle," and thus equipped they made war on the black flag of secession. Yet some say that this was all unconstitutional. Was it unconstitutional to follow the flag of Washington and see it carried victorious over the ramparts of almost every Mexican fortress? Did we fight Mexicans because they were Mexicans? No. We fought them because they were our enemies, enemies of our flag, and were against our Government. The rebels carry an enemy's flag, they have robbed our forts and arsenals, and made a murderous war on our Government. We applauded Polk for making war upon the Mexican enemies of our Government, why not applaud and sustain Lincoln as we did Polk?

Again, some say it is unconstitutional to kill our brethren—our "misguided Southern brethren"—who are in arms against us, while these same men *never say* that it is unconstitutional for Jeff. Davis to make war upon the best Government on the face of the earth. No, they have no words of condemnation for men who are trying to break down our Government—*that is all constitutional with them*—but they denounce in unmeasured terms, at all times and in all places, as unconstitutional, the efforts of the President to put down this rebellion. I am no apologist for the President, but I will stand by him in his efforts to crush this rebellion until the last day.

The General ridiculed, with scorching effect, the various objections urged against the war on account of its unconstitutionality. The war was not unconstitutional, because every measure necessary to carry it on was written down in the Constitution. All of the exigencies of the war could not be provided for in the Constitution. The thing was impossible, and consequently, power was given the President to raise and put armies in the field for certain exigencies, and he *must do it*. He was in favor of the Constitution; but if men make war upon the good old flag, they must be put down. The Constitution is the great bulwark of our liberties, and it must be protected against traitors, or it can give us no protection.

Gen. Logan then argued the relation of the several States to the General Government.

But how had the rebels violated the Constitution? By seceding, by raising an army and resisting the laws, by electing a President when we already had one; by seizing upon Florida, which cost us a seven years' war and millions of money; by taking violent possession of Louisiana, which the Federal Government bought from France; by detaching Texas, for which we, the people, paid ten millions of dollars, and ten thousand lives. Here, these rebels seize on all this plunder, say "good morning," and are off before breakfast. But if you resist them while they are doing this, it is unconstitutional. I don't know what the people up here think, but down in the army they had a vivid impression that all Jeff. Davis' acts were unconstitutional; and as we are acting in opposition to him we think we are acting according to the Constitution. True some of their men had deserted from them, and he didn't know exactly why. He thought they were poor devils, and little effort would be made to get them back. They were generally cowards, or traitors who didn't want the Union restored.

There were objections to the conscription on account of its being unconstitutional; but he did not believe one in ten of the objectors had ever read the Constitution. If they had, they would not take such a position. Did they not know that every government in the world had a conscription law? But, then, they did not like the idea of compelling men to fight when they didn't want to. He then spoke of the New York rioters, and the fruits of that effort of the rebels and rebel sympathizers. Do you hear these men who object to our mild conscription law, utter one word against Jeff. Davis' conscription, which is without and above all law—simply the *dictum* of one man, and every man must come forth and enrol himself, or be hung to the first tree. Down there all the men are conscripted and carried away, while the women and children are left to starve; and our own Government is compelled, for humanity's sake, to deal out rations to them, to save them from perishing by hunger, while their fathers, sons and brothers are trying to break down our Government. Do you hear the objectors to our united conscription denounce this? But I have been denounced as an Abolitionist and a traitor. Men would not come to hear him speak, because he was an Abolitionist. Why? Because they knew they would hear some sober truth, and that is what they can't bear to hear. My fellow citizens, I speak for fifty thousand men with muskets in their hands. If these men are denounced, they will not act like fools, by threatening to whip somebody because others have—but they will sing Yankee Doodle and thank God that they can fight—under the old flag. He had seen men smile when we were whipped, and frown like an angry cloud when we were victorious; but I exhort all, if they intended to do their families justice, not to die traitors, on account of the infamy it would bring upon their families. I tell you men, we must be for our country, right or wrong. A man that is not for his country, would hate Heaven, if he lived there.

He had found discussions in the North—that some would say for peace, even a dishonorable peace. I want peace, but I want an honorable peace. Some were for peace without being able to say how they expect to get it; and I am sorry to say that some Union men are fooled by this cry. I am for peace by bringing each and every State back into the Union, by force of arms, and until this is done never can we have peace. If we are against an offensive prosecution of the war, we must withdraw our troops, let the rebels have it all their own way, and call us cowards. Such a peace would open up a new war in ninety days. We should have no boundaries, and raids would be inevitable. We would have a new fight about the Mississippi river, for the rebels would blockade it and levy excise and tonnage duties.

The rebels used to think that one of them could whip five Yankees, but that conceit has been taken out of them, and I tell you now that the only way to get peace, is to give the rebels a "demoralizing" flogging. Then they will come back with tears in their eyes, the humblest people in the world; and flogging they will get, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, if the people at home will only let us.

If you let these people gain their designs for a Southern Confederacy, we shall have a Northwestern Confederacy. There was a plan for this before the breaking out of the rebellion. It was talked over by men who are steeped to the lips in treason, and if we fail to put down the rebellion, our beautiful prairies of the Northwest will be drenched in blood.

I have many tears for the widow that has given her husband, the orphan that has given its father, and the father that has given his son; but the sacrifice was a glorious one—to save our country—and a grateful country would remember them, while the miserable traitors were rotting with scorn and contempt. I am ready and willing to give my life, and all that would follow, to have this rebellion crushed.

Gen. Logan then gave a withering rebuke to the miserable traitors and cowards at home, who took advantage of every reverse to our arms to discourage the further prosecution of the war. He also spoke of the disadvantages under which the war was commenced. Floyd had shipped all our arms and munitions South. We had not enough to arm one hundred thousand men, while the rebels had enough for four hundred thousand men. These men were also better trained—they had been preparing for this thing, and were successful for a time. But what have we gained? The General detailed the various operations and victories of our armies, and called upon the people to come forward and help gain new successes, by every means in their power.

The people, many of them, of New York and Pennsylvania, had opposed the war, and had not supplied men. Lee went into Pennsylvania and waked them up, and he was glad of it. They rallied and Lee was defeated, and he was glad of that. It showed what could be done when the people were united and in earnest. If you want the rebellion put down, encourage the soldiers—encourage the Government in its measures.

If I was President I would have no mobs. The first man that raised his hand to resist the law, I would hang to the first tree or lamp-post. I don't blame the President for being more lenient; I only say what *I* would do.

When the rebel prisoners started out of Vicksburg, after being paroled, they had one-and-a-half days' rations. Next day 7,000 of them came back, and said they were tired of pea bread, and wanted to look to the Lord, and be dismissed.

The creoles were great men in Vicksburg. We used to call them niggers, but the rebels employed them and called them creoles. For the life of me, I couldn't see the difference. Hair decidedly kinky, and so on.

I don't care what the President does, if he will only put down the rebellion. If he could send elephants to trample down the rebels, I would say, amen! And all of you, my friends, would feel as I do, if you had been down there. Here men will hurrah for Jeff. Davis, and revile our Government if they are arrested. What do you think would be done with them if they went down South and hurrahed for Lincoln or the Union? Let me tell you. Sixty men were in jail in Vicksburg for hurrahing for the Union, one man, sixty years old, an Irishman, simply because he said he thought Grant would take Vicksburg. Some men had been confined in Jackson jail more than a year, nearly rotten with filth and disease, because they had voted for the Union.

I want to say something about the Proclamation. How will it effect the people in the South? By the laws of war, all property of the enemy is confiscated. Down there they call horses and niggers property—all the same—and of course they both must be confiscated. Suppose it is unconstitutional to take their property, how can it be remedied? Let the rebels lay down their arms, and try the question in the courts, and all will abide by their decision. It is a question easy to try, and by the courts—is the only way in which it can be tried. It gentlemen are so fearful for the rights of the rebels, and won't go to the courts, why let them go to the—devil.

The rebels have been looking after their rights for two years, and they seem to be getting them, just now, and he hoped they would continue to get them in the *same way*.

But many call this an Abolition war, because the niggers are all running away from their masters, and come and stop with us. But there they are wrong. If the enemy's horse comes over to our side, we keep him, as contraband of war—same of negroes. If the rebels really want to save their negroes, let them stop fighting. This old cry about stealing negroes is played out, and the men in the North who talk about it are unmitigated demagogues and Copperheads—no mistake about it. The negroes come to us of their own free will, but the rebels steal and carry them off, and sell them in Georgia and Texas, and pocket the money. I tell you that the rebel army can steal twenty negroes where the Federal army would steal one—and more too. That army goes ahead and steals all that do not escape, and when our army comes along, a few poor refugees will come and pray us to take them from being sold by the rebel thieves down in Georgia or Texas, which States all negroes fear. We thus act according to law; the rebels do not. There are not fifteen negroes in Mississippi, outside of the Federal lines, who can eat hard bread. This is a positive fact; and if you were to take a vote to day of the women and children in Mississippi and Louisiana, they would declare emphatically that they want no more negro property. They were sadly demoralized by the rebel army, and our army has made them—no better. The institution of slavery is utterly worthless, whether the rebels gain their independence or not.

There is a great change taking place in the issues presented to you. The test will hereafter be, were you loyal? And men will be found who will be compelled to defend their loyalty. It was so after the Revolutionary War, and it always will be so; for only men who are true in war can be depended on. Some ask: Why should we prosecute this war unless we can restore the Government as it was? They say: If we believed we could get the Government back we would be in favor of prosecuting the war. Well, who proposes to change the Constitution? Is the army? Are the people? Is anybody fighting for the Constitution as it is not? Well, but we want it just as it was. Well, how was that? South Carolina belonged to us—was part of our country. Laws were made for all, and all were under the laws. When she is whipped and comes back, won't we have the Constitution as it is, and the Government as it was, except that somebody will be badly licked? May be you want something else. May be you want the people as they were. If you want Davis, and Toombs, and old Slidell, and all those hell-hounds and traitors back in the Government, I am opposed to it.

There is where I propose to switch off. So help me God I am for hanging them as soon as caught.

It is a deception. We can't make things just as they were. We can't get the country as it was. Will the lives of our boys be restored; and the traitors too; houses and railroads rebuilt? We cannot have everything just as it was, but we can have every essential feature. We can have things just as they ought to be. If this won't satisfy you, I can't help it.

But the seceded States must come back somehow. Half Governments are little better than none.

How are the armies of the South made up? The officers are all rich and slaveholders, while the privates are all poor men, who never owned a slave in their lives. They have been forced into this rebellion. Any man in the South owning 21 niggers is exempt from the draft; for the poor man there was no exemption. And these are the men that fight the battles. When you go to a plantation in Mississippi and ask an old negro where Major, Colonel or Squire is—all have some title—is he in the army? No, massa, he gwine off to Georgia cause he heered the Yankees was comin. Where is the overseer? He is in the army.

Nine out of ten of the people would vote to-day to come back to the Union if the iron heel was removed from their necks. But now they can't vote; bayonets will not let them. Wealthy men are away in Georgia, Cuba and France, to luxuriate, while the poor devils must stay at home and fight their battles, and have matters all fixed up when they come back.

The rebel privates are hardly allowed to speak to their officers. Hundreds have come to me to ask questions about the North—about labor, food, etc., and hundreds had begged him for passes to enable them to escape to the North. They will come, depend upon it. Hardly any of these poor men have been paid, and their families are suffering from want. And now, my friends, let me say to you that I think the rebellion is on its last legs.

In regard to paroling the rebels at Vicksburg, let me say to you that I think it was the best policy. By this policy most of the troops had scattered, never to be collected again. Had we held them, nearly all would have been restored to the Confederacy by exchange. Many of them wanted to join our army, but it could not be permitted. After they had left, they came back to us in such numbers that we were obliged to arrest them and send them out of our lines. When they came to speak to me, they would beg me for God's sake not to tell their officers about it.

The General then paid a glowing tribute to the fallen heroes from that part of the State, and gave them patriotic utterances as they fell into the cold embrace of death. It is impossible to do justice to this part of his speech. None but those who listened with streaming eyes and throbbing brows, can appreciate the thrilling power and majesty of his words. I never saw an audience so completely under the influence of eloquent words.

When he closed there was a short, long and deafening cheer, such as only could spring from men in earnest.

The spirit of the audience was in entire unison with the utterances of the speaker throughout, as could be seen by the apt interrogations which continually sprung from their lips, and from the close attention and grateful expression on every face.

An accident occurred here in the morning, which, although unattended with any serious consequences, caused much excitement for a time. While firing a salute, with a twelve-pounder iron gun, in honor of Gen. Logan's arrival, the piece burst, throwing heavy pieces of iron in many directions. But although many persons stood near, no one was injured to any extent worthy of note.

GEN. LOGAN AT DU QUOIN, PERRY CO.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

DU QUOIN, July 31, 1863.

Gen. Logan arrived here this morning at about seven o'clock, and was enthusiastically received at the Depot by a large assemblage of the people. A few words of welcome were addressed to him by Chaplain W. S. Post, of the 31st Illinois Volunteers, on his behalf, from the cars, and he was from thence escorted to the residence of Capt. S. R. Wetmore, where during the forenoon immense numbers called to pay their respects to the noble patriot and gallant soldier. In his intercourse with the people there was no reserve or stiffness. He talked to the people as an old friend and neighbor, and after seeing and observing him for a while, it was easy to understand the immense influence he exercises among the people, and the causes which make him the idol of his soldiers in the field. When with the people he is one of them, when with the soldiers, he is one of them; and there lies the secret of his power. As a soldier, he never shirks danger, but is plucky to rashness. There is probably not a man in his army but that would willingly die for him, so great is their affection for their leader. At twelve o'clock he was entertained by the citizens at a sumptuous dinner at the Union House.

The announcement that Gen. Logan was to speak here to-day, although but partially spread outside of the town, drew together an immense number of people from Perry and the surrounding counties. They commenced arriving at an early hour, and the stream from every direction came pouring in until the hour of meeting—fixed at 1 o'clock p. m. At that hour there were not less than 6,000 people present—more than one-half of whom were ladies, plainly showing that Peoria county is well represented in front of the enemy. The meeting was held in a pleasant grove about half a mile North of the village.

At 1 o'clock promptly the meeting was called to order by Captain Wetmore, who acted as Marshal, and Chaplain W. S. Post, of the 31st Illinois volunteers, (Gen. Logan's old regiment) was appointed President, with a long list of vice presidents and secretaries. The Divine Blessing was invoked on the assemblage by Rev. Mr. Wood, and the President then introduced Gen. Logan to the people in some felicitous remarks.

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

As many of the topics introduced in this speech were the same that he discussed the previous day at Carbondale, our synopsis of his speech on this occasion must be brief. He spoke for nearly three hours, and very rapidly. He said:

With pleasure, my fellow-citizens, I greet you to-day, to give you my views in reference to the condition of our country. I don't propose to make a political speech. I am not canvassing to promote the interest of party politics. Since I have been in the army I have eschewed politics, and intend to do so as long as there is an enemy in the field. And permit me here to say that I suppose we soldiers feel as much interest in the welfare of our country as you at home do. This war is one of great magnitude, and while it is going on it is the duty of every man, whether soldier or civilian, to act in such a manner as will best promote the interests of our beloved country. If he fails to do that he is no patriot, but a traitor. It is proper then to know what our interests demand. We have a Government which I consider entirely calculated to promote our interests in every respect; a Constitution that gives the utmost rights to all. This being so, what duty do we owe to that Government which extends its care over all, protects our rights, and gives us every guarantee of personal safety and happiness? We owe it our allegiance, our love, our faith, our life. We owe it all thus, above all State, county or town lines. These lines are nothing—should be swept away like chaff. Every man owes it to his Government to see that the laws are faithfully executed, that its flag is defended, that its authority is not invaded or insulted.

When a country like ours is engaged in war, what is the duty of all its citizens? It is their duty to sustain that Government with all the power they possess. But our Peace men say that this is an unconstitutional, an unnecessary, and an unholy war, and that all engaged in it are murderers, thieves, robbers, and other like beautiful characters; yet they agree that it is the duty of the citizens to stand by the Government, but how, and in exactly what way, they do not make very clear. I would like to ask these men some questions. The first proposition is that it is an unconstitutional war. We have now thirty-five States. Each came in under the Constitution with the same rights and privileges. What then? Instead of acting in good faith, and standing by the Government of the whole, what did some of them do? Why they organized against this beneficent Government, the most damning conspiracy ever conceived, and inaugurated outside of the internal kingdom. What reason had they for this? Had the Government ever wronged them? Had it taken away their liberty, their rights? Not at all. It had treated them precisely as it did all of the other members of the Government. No right had ever been interfered with; no wrong had ever been inflicted. Then why was this conspiracy organized? Did they expect to get a better Government? Ask any man, the most damnable conspirator of the lot, and he will tell you no; no better Government was ever the work of mortal man. But they repudiated this Government, and organized another. Who was the father of this new Government? Why, Jeff. Davis, one of the most damnable and hideous traitors that the sun ever shone upon. Now, what was their reason for doing this? The fact is, they had got too big for their boots. Jeff. Davis and his pirate crew, had been repudiated by the people—been turned out of office, neck and heels, and they had made up their minds long ago to rule or ruin the country. They pretend that they did this dark work of the devil because Abraham Lincoln was elected President. My friends, was not Abraham Lincoln fairly elected? Will any one of them say he was not? I did not vote for him—he was not my choice—but he was fairly elected, and I determind to stand by him to the last. Why did not these Southern traitors, and Northern peace men with them, rebel against Jackson, when he told them in 1833, that if they did not keep quiet and behave themselves he would hang them as high as Haman? Why, the fact is, they were not so well prepared to resist then—Old Buchanan had not then allowed them to steal all the arms and ammunition of the Government and they found it a very difficult thing to get it started.

Now they charge Abraham Lincoln with violating the constitution. They would not have dared to charge old Hickory with violating the constitution, when he proposed to deal in a more summary manner with the traitors of that day. They knew the man too well. They would see stars if they encountered him.

They say that Abraham Lincoln had no right to call out an army to put down this rebellion—that we, the army, have no right to put it down, that it is unconstitutional to do so. That these rebels are our own people, our misguided Southern brethren, and that they must not be restrained in their mad course by any coercive means. What right had these rebels to set up a new government when one already existed, to elect a new President, seize on our forts, cities, munitions, Government property, &c. Was it constitutional for these men to do this? In a word, was it constitutional to establish a Southern Confederacy? Was it constitutional to fortify the Mississippi river, to prevent your sending your grain down to a Southern market? Was it constitutional to seize on Florida, Louisiana and Texas, which had cost this government so much money and blood. Was all this constitutional? Of course your traitors and peace men will say so. Now what has Abraham Lincoln done? what have we done? We have raised an army—we have made a conscription law; many have, it is true, been compelled to fight when they didn't want to—to put down this rebellion, and thus we have been violating the constitution. What should Abraham Lincoln have done? Should he have set quietly down, and said, we can't do anything with these curses; they will go any way; we had better let them go; there is no power in the constitution to stop them? Should he have done this? No. Did old Jackson say so in 1833? No. He told them if they did not desist from their damnable treason he wo'd hang every man of them higher than Haaman. Nobody found fault with him; everybody applauded him. Now I say that if Jeff. Davis was acting in violation of the Constitution, Abraham Lincoln in opposing and defeating his measures was obeying the Constitution as a converse proposition. There is no instance named in history, where a government of human power has not had the right to put down a rebellion against its authority and for its destruction. This rebellion was organized to break down this Government, and it is the right and duty of the Government, aided by the people, to put it down. And as a consequence all true patriots have come forward to put this rebellion down.

Jeff. Davis says that the Federal Government is guilty of usurpation—that it exercises powers that are not delegated to it. My God! Jefferson Davis talk about usurpation, when every act of his life, since the war commenced has been an usurpation. But then, we Northerners are an unholy, God-forsaken people, and Jeff. belongs to the church, has many prayers and fastings, and is altogether a lovely creature.

Then our conscription law don't suit many. What is a conscription law? Simply to raise troops to defend our Government. Jeff. Davis' conscription law, I suppose, suits them better. The way he puts it in practice, is simply to order all males between the ages of 18 and 50 to report themselves at certain points on certain days, and if they don't come, they are arrested as deserters and shot. Now let me say that if I were President, I would have soldiers to defend my country, and if I found men trying to defeat my measures to get soldiers, by the Eternal I would hang them on the first tree. I would rather see graves mountain high; I would rather see rivers run with blood than yield to traitors. This is a country worth fighting for, and I want to see it stand forever, like the eternal hills.

General Logan then discussed at considerable length the various measures urged for peace. I am for peace, but not for a *piece* of the Government. When this war broke out we had peace. We had but one army. The same martial strains were heard in every part of our country; the same good old flag floated over our heads, the same constitution protected us all. And I tell them now they can get peace at any moment—let them lay down their arms—come and beg pardon of the Government, and beg like a whipped child, and they can have peace. Until then I am for an *offensive* warfare. When we fought the battle of Fort Donelson it was *offensive* warfare; when we fought the battle of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black, and Vicksburg it was offensive warfare, and that is the warfare I am for, until the times I have named are acceded to.

Gen. Logan then discussed with great sarcasm the charges against our army for stealing chickens, hogs, etc., when they were hungry, and showed that the rebels could beat us at that game five to one.

They say that John Logan and all his chaps down there are Abolitionists—straight out. How do they know that. I have made no speeches. I tell you why we are Abolitionists. It is because we are in the army, and Abe Lincoln is President. All I have to say is, if they call me an Abolitionist I can't help it. If fighting rebels and traitors be an Abolitionist, I suppose I must be counted in; and if that makes the soldiers Abolitionists there are a good many of us. We don't care. God knows we are true to our country, and that is what is wanted. We are in for the fight, and when we have licked out the rebels we will come home and live peaceably, treat one another kindly, and if they call us names, why, we'll settle the matter right there. Now I say to the gentlemen, let us alone. We love our country, and don't feel bad if the niggers run away.

I believe if the people of the North stood on the army platform, the rebellion would end in ninety days. Let us be for our country, our country right or wrong, for the Union now and always. If this were so, there would be no difficulty in getting soldiers.

Gen. Logan then discussed with much point and effect, the operations of Louis Napoleon in Mexico, and the encouragement he receives from Jeff. Davis in doing so, but our limits will not permit us to follow him.

He also discussed the conspiracy to form the Northwestern Confederacy, to which reference is made in his Carbondale speech.

They complain of having been incarcerated in Lincoln's Bastile, as they call it. I have only to say this: If they were wrongfully incarcerated, I am sorry for them. If they deserved it, I am sorry they were not kept there longer. No true man need be in fear; if he is a loyal man, he needn't fear. Every man must be for his Government or against it. He can't be for Jeff. Davis and for the Union.

Why need a man be afraid to make a speech. I suppose Jeff. Davis, Toombs and Beauregard would be afraid to make a speech in the North—they would be afraid of getting into Lincoln's Bastile, but no honest man, who is for his government would.

Gen. Logan discussed other topics with powerful effect, but we have not the room to go further, and must stop. At the close of his masterly effort, three cheers were given for Gen. Logan's speech, three for the General, three for his army, and three more for the army of the Nation.

Gen. Logan was followed by Col. John Dougherty, whose all know is one of the old Democratic war-horses, who endorsed every thing that Gen. Logan had said. Gen. Haynie also spoke briefly and with effect, and the meeting adjourned.

THE DOCTRINE OF STATE'S RIGHTS.

Secession Thirty Years Ago.

Letter from a South Carolina Nullifier.

We are indebted to to the courtesy of Lieut. Emmon Ditsworth, Co. B, 84th regiment Illinois volunteers, for the following letter found amongst others at the house of Mr. Murfree, the founder of Murfreesboro, Tenn. In the light of existing circumstances, it will be found of unusual interest, as demonstrating that the present rebellion is but the ripened fruit of the nullification doctrines preached thirty years ago, of which the South Carolina nullifier writes as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., 31st Jan., 1833.

MY DEAR SIR: I received, some days ago, the Nashville *Republican* extra, containing President Jackson's proclamation, which you sent me, and note what you write on the margin. No! We will never, repeal the ordinance of nullification. It is our charter of rights, and will never be repealed while the odious and misnamed American system is in operation. We will defend it as becomes freemen. South Carolina's sons are freemen, and will live and die so at all hazards. Slaves may cower and submissively yield to threats, but freemen scorn and despise them. We are not yet chained to the car of a would-be despot, and will die and be damned before we will submit our necks to his yoke. We are no man's men, but free and independent South Carolinians, neither afraid to assert our rights nor to defend them with our lives and fortunes. We scorn your old master's rage, and defy his wrath. Let him come on, we will meet him, and "damned be he, that first cries hold, enough." You say, "Come to Tennessee, and we will cure you of nullification." Now this is absolutely backing out, for we nullifiers never have said that we would go any where, to do this, that or the other. We said always, and we say now, "We stand upon our own soil, our own South Carolina, the home of the brave, and the land where all white men are free, and say to all the world, "this is our home, here we have certain inalienable rights, which we will defend at all and every hazard; and woe to him that puts as hostile foot upon it." It is for you then, you good and loyal subjects, you vassals and slaves of Jackson, who are to come (at his command,) to beat us into submission to his will. To you, then, I repeat, "come over, and you'll find to your sorrow and cost, that a company of free men, led on by such men as little Jemmy Hamilton and Robt. G. Hayne, is equal, nay superior, to a *whole regiment* of Jackson slaves. You'll find that it is much easier to drive a drove of cattle to Virginia, for your master, than drive a South Carolina nullifier one single inch. You may point to New Orleans, and say, "behold our deeds." True, you did beat the British slave, there, but that only proves that you were better than they—that your master had you under better command than theirs, and you fought for fear of being hanged up by the necks. I blush at the reflection that you, that any of my blood relations, are slaves. What, think you, your gallant old father would say to you, could his spirit appear? I can tell you, although I only know him from the information of my father and uncle William. No slavish blood ran in his veins, and in his wrath he would say. "Mat, you are a slave; you dishonor my name, and I discard you."

I have received a copy of David Dickinson's speech in the Legislature of Tennessee upon the subject of nullification, which I suppose he sent me in return for the papers I have heretofore sent him from this State. He, too, is one of Jackson's slaves, and I blush for his degeneracy. It is evident that he had taken his politics as men generally do their religion, "upon the mere *ipse dixit* of some popular, damned hypocritical rascal of a preacher, who tells them they must take things upon faith; "'twas His will, and He is good," without taking the trouble to read and interpret for themselves. So with Dickinson; he had adopted a version of the Constitution of the United States, upon the opinion of Jackson, or some one of his slave drivers, without reading for himself. He thought when he made his speech, that South Carolina would only nullify if she could obtain the cooperation of Tennessee and Georgia, and the other Southern States. I hope he is undeceived by this time. South Carolina never did rely upon any but her own sons to protect and defend her Constitution, rights and liberties. "*Expect support from Tennessee and Georgia!*" No. We knew too well that the majority of the Tennesseans *belong* as much to Jackson as our negro slaves do to us; and we had nothing to expect from Georgia in her sovereign capacity, whilst the milk-soup Lampkins (a very *Tony Lumpkin*,) wielded the helm. No, sir, we "*expect support*" from no sister State. We depend upon the justice of our cause, and upon our own arms to defend it. We ask assistance from no man nor community, yet if a noble spirited fellow comes from abroad, (and there are thousands amongst you, I know,) and volunteers to breast the storm with us, in defence of liberty and the Constitution, we say "hail brother."

Dickinson is on the political ocean, and it is evident that he trims his vessel to the popular breeze; but where the spirit of liberty, which is unconquerable, shall have surmounted all obstacles, and your leading men dare break the chains by which they are now fettered to Jackson's car, when the *nullification party* which he describes in such moving tropes, to be growing up in Tennessee, shall gain the ascendancy (as it surely will) I shall see him *left*, on the ground that he always advocated the right of revolution or secession, though he deprecated *nullification*. But here even he is at fault; for his master denies the doctrine of secession in toto. I see, too, that he uses the threat * * "the Union, the Union, it must be preserved;" but I say * * the Union in its present degraded, corrupt cesses, and * * administration: I would blow if I could to * * Jackson, Van Buren, and the whole blackguard crew,— * * Restore it to its original purity, and I am really * * and die for it. I must confess that I feel sor * * you and Richardson, and indeed for all you Jacks * * when I recollect that you went from poor old New Orleans, the land of pitch, tar, and turpentine, where the poor devils were so humble and submissive, as to excite one's compassion. True you have planted yourselves in a more genial climate, intermixed with other tribes, live in clover, and are *damn'd clever fellows at your own houses*, but the servility which you carried from the land of your birth has not yet worn off, and you are slaves unconsciously.—Poor North Carolina! amid the political strifes of the day, she sleeps a Rip Van Winkle sleep? She has never yet heard of the tariff, the American system, nullification, secession, the proclamation, coercion, state rights, &c., &c. Well, sleep on, and may hell be ready yawning to receive you, when you do awake.

I was really amused at reading the editorial remarks of the fellow of the Nashville *Republican*, containing the imperial proclamation, which you sent me. What a poor, sycophantic, crouching, fawning reptile, is the wretch in human form! What a miscreant slave is this poor devil! Cowardly miscreant, he measures the feelings and honor of South Carolina's sons by the standard of his own dastardly heart. Gods! is it possible that a white man can become such a degraded slave? But hold! hold! I am wasting my ink about this cowardly reptile, and words are inadequate to express my sovereign contempt of him. You invite us over the mountains to be cured of nullification; now I'll tell you what we will do. We will go over and slit the ears of every damn'd Jackson man in Tennessee, that the world may know you are his slaves. Well, now, enough of politics, and although I have drubbed you "neatly," I'll part in friendship. What are you all doing in the family way? Have the girls got married? Has the pretty rich widow got married? I hope not, for, as soon as we have settled the fight with old Jackson, I will go over for one of them. They will make staunch nullifiers wiped with the South Carolina blood. Henry says the girls of Tennessee are all sorts of nullifiers for he got most damnably hammered when there last.

This is fast and thanksgiving day, and you see how well I keep it. I shall eat all I can get, and fast after supper. Please to present me to your family, Mrs. Hilliard and family, May's Nancy, and, in short, to all relations, *doves and frymen*, for I have no doubt they will come right in the long run. When you see Mary and Eliza B., tell Mary to let me know when she is to be married, for I am determined to be at the wedding—and tell Eliza not forget me. As soon as the war is over, (for I am determined to take a hand in it) I will call for her. I am a member of a troop of cavalry, and in daily practice with my gallant little bay (which you saw) for a lick at the damned tories and Jackson dogs. Henry is here, and unites with me in requests to be presented to all the family.

I am your friend and ob't serv't,

WM. A. BRICKELL.

A Riot in Ireland.

A terrible riot occurred in Belfast, Ireland, two weeks ago. A letter from Dublin, dated July 16, says:

The rioting was renewed in Belfast on Tuesday night, notwithstanding the precautions taken by the magistrates. Orders were given that all the public houses in the disturbed district of the town should be closed at half past five o'clock. Nearly four hundred policemen were on duty, posted in places where their services were most likely to be required, but Mill street and Castle street were early occupied by the Roman Catholic party of the belligerents, and they knocked down and kicked any of "the enemy" who happened to stray in among them. A soiree was being held in the Orange Hall, College street, and towards this the mob rushed, but they were stopped by the police. Thus baulked, they commenced to break the windows in a number of Protestant houses in Queen street. The magistrates present were the Mayor of Belfast, Mr. Orme, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Verner, Dr. M'Gee and Dr. Murney. Mr. Taylor was struck with a stick on the head, and Mr. Orme with a stone in the face. The Orangemen retaliated by breaking the windows of Roman Catholics, and among those whom they visited in this way was the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. Dorrian. They also broke the windows in the house of the proprietors of the *Northern Whig*.

The factions continue to smash the windows of their political and religious antagonists in various directions, and in one instance they would have wreaked their wrath on one another if a strong body of police had not rushed in between them. A considerable number of arrests were made, and about 12 o'clock the streets were cleared, and the police were permitted to return to their barracks. The most anomalous thing in Ireland, perhaps is this chronic warfare of low factions in a town so industrious, prosperous, enlightened, and religious as Belfast. It is too bad that the heads of two or three magistrates should be broken every summer, in honor of James II. or William III.

Steam Ploughing in England.

Mr. Evelyn Denison, the Speaker of the British House of Commons, has lately tried a steam plough on some tough clay-lands, and writes an enthusiastic account of the results, to General Peel. "The event most interesting to farmers that has occurred lately," he writes, "especially to farmers cultivating strong clay lands, is the proved success of steam cultivation. * * * * *

It happened this spring that a fine farm of between six and seven hundred acres of clay land came into my hands, in a very bad state from a slovenly tenant. It seemed to me the time was come to call in the aid of steam. I adopted the machine of Mr. Smith, of Woolston. During the dry weather of the month of May, when the land was baked as hard as a brick, and when no implement moved by horses could make any impression, my ten horse power steam-engine began its work, smashing and breaking up the land in a manner that was quite surprising. The farmers of the neighborhood came to look on, and there was not a dissenting voice; every one said, "This is what we want; this is the way to fallow clay land.""

He relates that the first cost of his machinery was $2,500. Where the ground is very hard the cost, (independently of interest on outlay) the first time over is twelve cents, the second six cents per acre. And the work is so superior to work done by horses that many farmers said they would rather pay £1 or even £1 10s per acre to have their land so broken up.

Singular Discovery of Grecian Antiquities.

A Paris letter to an English paper says:

A small proprietor, amusing himself after the fashion of his kind in digging up his own potatoes, came on something hard. He tried to dig it up, but found it was a fixture. He cleared a part of it, and saw it was the wall of a building; he examined the wall and found there was an inscription on it, which, as he could not read, gave him no great insight into his discovery. He, however, consulted his friends; further excavations were made, and, by a curious chain of circumstances, the digging of potatoes has opened to the eyes of the antiquarian world the "via sacra" which went from Athens to Eleusis. A long line of toombs, completely buried in the sand, runs along both sides of the sacred way, by which great Athenians used to be carried to their last home, and the fashionable world of Athens used to crowd to the *fetes* of Ceres.

Miscellaneous

TO BRITISH RESIDENTS. July 31st, 1863.
My office in Chicago, at 122 Washington street, opposite the Court House, will remain open until further notice. EDWARD WILKINS, H. B. M. Consul at Chicago.
Residing under instructions at St. Louis.

PILES! PILES!! DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS, Are warranted a certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND OR BLEEDING PILES. We would caution all who are victims to this distressing complaint to avoid the use of external applications, as they result only in aggravating the disease. Dr. WITFIELD'S remedy removes the cause of the disease, and effects a radical cure. THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE. These Pills have been tried for the last seven years, and in no instance have they failed to cure. Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail to any address. J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor, No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y. For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

AUGUST 1st, 1863.—We will retire this day from the Banking business, and will be succeeded by Messrs. GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., Whom we cordially recommend to our friends and the public. J. W. DREXEL & CO.

CITY OIL WORKS.—The subscribers are prepared to supply the trade with Nos. 1 and 2 LARD OIL, Manufactured at our Works, on South Branch, Chicago River, on favorable terms. SMEDLEY, PECK & CO., 5 Board of Trade Building.

THE ATTENTION OF MANUFACTURERS OF SORGHUM SYRUP Is directed to our Bisulphite of Soda, A cheap article, indispensable in the manufacture of Syrup from the Sorghum and Imphee Canes. This preparation arrests the souring of the juice, has great BLEACHING PROPERTIES, and improves the color of the Syrup. It is also a superior clarifying agent, aiding in the removal of gummy matter and green fecula. Packed in barrels and in kegs. We will send circulars explaining the modus operandi. Parties wishing to order will please apply at once to BENDER, MAILA & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 57 West Water street, near Madison street Bridge, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET. Clairvoyant examinations, one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms 50 cents. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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NOW READY FOR DELIVERY Decisions of the SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, Volume 28, 606 pp. Price $5.00. E. B. MYERS, Publisher, 111 LAKE STREET.

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents (for the Northwest) for the sale of BRAND'S & CUMMINS' celebrated DANDELION COFFEE, and we are prepared to supply the wholesale trade at manufacturer's prices. B. & C. having manufactured this article for many years, feel confident that it will give entire satisfaction. We guarantee it to all purchasers. LADD, WILLIAMS & YOUNG, 18 River street, Chicago.

CHOICE BARLEY MALT AND RYE MALT! manufactured in December, January, February and March. Barley Malt, $1.50 per bu.—34 lbs. Rye Malt, $1.00 per bushel—32 lbs. IRWIN & MOREY, No. 9 Board of Trade Building, P. O. Box 1872.

S. DAVIS, Jr's, DIAMOND BRAND. EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS, Cincinnati. On consignment and for sale by VAN BUREN BROS., 22 South Water street.

JOHN GRAY, DEALER IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. 18 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS BY TELEGRAPH. We are prepared to buy or sell on Commission by telegraph at the New York Stock Exchange, GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, and all negotiable Public Securities. We make liberal advances on purchases through us. Orders promptly filled and commissions low. BAKIN & HARRIS, No. 3½ Clark street.

SALT. LIVERPOOL G. A., In bulk and Sacks. For sale by H. McLENNAN & CO., 18 Lasalle street.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT. Agents wanted for a light wholesale business, from which the above profit CAN POSITIVELY BE REALIZED. Send stamp for a circular containing full particulars. Address C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

SMOKED HAMS.—In quantities to suit. Also, Plain Canvassed—Extra Cure. We have Extra Mess Beef—city packed—for sale by HENRY MILWARD & CO., 15 LASALLE STREET.

Amusements

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The best ventilated Theatre in the world.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEVEN SISTERS. THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY. It will be repeated every evening this week.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3d. The piece is interspersed with LOCAL HITS, PATRIOTIC SONGS, GRAND BALLET DANCES, COMIC SINGING, NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, ZOUAVE MARCH AND DRILL BY TWENTY YOUNG LADIES, BRILLIANT TABLEAUX, including the SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, and terminating with the most gorgeous scene ever witnessed, THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY IN THE BOWER OF FERNS. THE LAKE OF SILVER AND SHOWER OF GOLD.

Medicinal

GREENBACKS are GOOD, BUT ROBACK'S are BETTER.
Stomach Bitters. Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular Stomach Bitters in use.
Roback's Bitters. Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, and general debility.
Roback's Bitters. They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.
Roback's Bitters. Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.
Roback's Bitters. A wineglassful before each meal will remove indigestion and all liver diseases.
Roback's Bitters. They are better than all Pills, Powders and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.
Roback's Bitters. They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetizer they have no equal.
Roback's Bitters. They are prepared by an old and skilful physician, from well known vegetable remedies.
Roback's Bitters. Wherever known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.
Roback's Bitters. Try one bottle, and you will always use them and recommend them to others.
Roback's Bitters.
Sold at wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., J. BORNHOLD, WRIGHT & FRENCH. At retail by BLISS & SHARP, WRIGHT & FRENCH, MANN & DYCHE, GALE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, M. JEROME, JOS. WILLARD, W. H. DILLINGHAM, cor. Van Buren and State street, and by Druggists generally.
Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.
C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent. Office 24 & 26 Market-st., Lind's Block.

★ ★ ★
DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The great natural Bone Setter.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is known all over the United States.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Rheumatism and never fails.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is certain remedy for Neuralgia.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Toothache in one minute.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Cement

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!
Applicable to the useful Arts. Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.
A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.
Jewelers. JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.
Families. It is especially adapted to Leather, And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.
A Liquid. IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT Extant, that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household use.
Remember. REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufacturers Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
Finis. HILTON BROS. & CO., PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed.

Financial

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY. CHICAGO, July 27th, 1863. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That a Dividend of 3½ per cent. (free of Government Tax) on the preferred stock, and a Dividend of 3½ per cent. (free of Government tax) on the common stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after August 24th, at the office of Messrs. [illegible] Robbins & Son, [illegible] William street, New York. The Transfer Books will be closed on August 12th, and re-opened on August 25th, 1863, and the Dividend will be payable only to the Stockholders registered at the [illegible]. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, Must deposit the same with him at his office, No. [illegible] Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be made out of the assets of said Bank. JAMES [illegible], Receiver.

Auction Sales

GOVERNMENT SALE. LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES AND MULES. There will be sold, at Public Auction, at MATTOON, COLES COUNTY, ILL., commencing on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1863, and continuing for two weeks: 700 to 1,000 Horses, 100 to 200 Large, Fine Brood Mares, 100 to 200 Mules. TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes. By order of ALONZO EATON, Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers. N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 43 and 45 Dearborn street, HOLD REGULAR SALES Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c. Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 43 and 45 Dearborn street, commencing each day at 9½ o'clock. Parties buying Furniture of any kind, and other Household Goods, can save money by attending our sales. Never any goods reserved. Country buyers can have their goods packed and shipped. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE —OF— BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M. PROMPT, And at private sale throughout the week, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 LAKE STREET.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, For sale at the Auction Rooms of S. NICKERSON, 88 Lake street, corner of Franklin street. S. NICKERSON.

BY E. & W. MORGAN. Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES, MULES AND BROOD MARES, At St. Louis, Mo., Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, July 20th, 1863, at 9 o'clock, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MARTS, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets. Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES. The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of. TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

STEAM SAW MILL AT AUCTION. The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction on 7th day of August, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M., the Steam Saw Mill known as "Morgan's Mill," With Ten Acres of Land, a good Barn, Granary, Blacksmith Shop, Etc. Said property is situated in Porter county, Indiana, on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, forty seven miles east of the City of Chicago, [illegible] Michigan Central Railroad. TERMS OF SALE. One-fourth cash; one-fourth in six months; one-fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with six per cent interest. Sale to take place on the premises. W. W. HIGGINS, Commissioner. Michigan City, Ind., July 7, 1863.

AUCTION SALE OF FARM MORTGAGES AND TOWN BONDS.—Will be sold at Public Auction in the city of Chicago, at the north front door of the Court House, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of August 1863, at 10 o'clock [illegible] the following described property: [illegible] By order of the Court of Chancery. A. L. MINER, Receiver of Danby Bank.

Sewing Machines

The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot. With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery. It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to stay any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric. It runs LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY, and is almost noiseless. It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST work with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery. Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion. It turns any width of hem; fells, binds, braids, gathers, tucks, quilts and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. It will not oil the dress of the operator. A hemmer, all necessary tools, and [illegible], which guides the work itself, are furnished with each machine. AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Drawer 628, Chicago, Ill. Salesroom 124 Lake street.

Real Estate

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Five Stores on Lake street, four Stores on South Water street, three Stores on Franklin street, [illegible] Inquire of S. B. HAYES, No. 2 Court House.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. 200,000 acres in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin—improved and unimproved—for sale. [illegible] W. J. BARNEY, [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible].

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, thirty miles south of Philadelphia, [illegible] Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland County, N. J. [illegible]

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO.'S GENUINE London Porter and Brown Stout. Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London. [illegible] GARDNER G. YVELIN, [illegible] Fulton st., N. Y. [illegible]

Special Notices

DR. JAMES, [illegible] of New York, [illegible] THAT REQUIRE SKILL IN TREATMENT, [illegible] at 65 Randolph street, [illegible] Dr. JAMES [illegible] recommended by the medical faculty, and the [illegible] press of the South, thousands of unfortunates who but for Dr. JAMES, would be living a miserable existence. The reliable reputation Dr. James enjoys [illegible] is the result of years of study [illegible]. Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassa, Arsenic, Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, [illegible]. Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense. Office and parlors at 65 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office at 63 Randolph street, Chicago, up stairs, for the cure of all diseases, male or female. Special attention given to all maladies of long standing. I have cured some of the worst cases of blood diseases ever known in this country. Patients at a distance can consult me by letter with every confidence. Advice gratis. Enclose stamp to secure a ready answer to interrogations. French Golden Lunar Pills, price one dollar per box. Sent to any distance. Three three-cent stamps are required to prepay postage. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. P. O. Box 2390, Chicago, Ill.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. A universal curative in CONSUMPTION, removing coughs, &c. Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon in the removal of DYSPEPSIA, in all its forms. In DROPSY its established curative properties have been without a rival, as attested by universal medical testimony. The Diuretic and Solvent Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious in Gravel and all other affections of the Kidneys. In Gout and Rheumatism, if taken in the form of warm punch, the patient lying warmly covered in bed, its pure alcoholic distillation will effect a speedy cure. Taken as hot punch, in humoral and Spasmodic Asthma, it affords immediate relief from the distressing symptoms. By its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the cold stage in Ague and Fever, and prepares the system for the administration of the admitted curatives of this disease. Administered in Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Colic, it removes spasm, restores the function of the liver, rapidly produces healthy secretions. It should be taken mixed with hot water and sugar. As a Nervine, a Tonic and a Purifier of the Blood, a trial of fifteen years, in all climates and under all circumstances, has stamped it with universal approbation. Peculiarly adapted to the complaints of delicate Females, it stands pre-eminent among the established cordials of the day. It is the only alcoholic preparation in our country that can be generally imbibed with pleasure and safety, never, even when taken to excess, producing headache or other unpleasant consequences. Sold, handsomely wrapped in yellow papers, in pint and quart bottles, by all Druggists, Apothecaries and Grocers in the United States. Purchase from the advertised agents to prevent imposition, in counterfeits and imitations, as the whole country is flooded with them.

Army Sutlers and the Public. The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of the West, that he has appointed Messrs. J. H. Reed & Co., of Chicago, his agents for the sale of his "Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," who will supply the Army Sutlers and Western merchants, at New York prices, adding freight. This Gin is now the standard gin of the world. It has been tested by the whole Medical Faculty, and pronounced by them to be the [illegible]. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

10,000 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps. For sale by J. H. REED & CO, Agents, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. BLY'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been approved and adopted by the United States Government, and is now prepared to supply them to disabled soldiers, FREE. Orders addressed to C. STAFFORD, 114 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive immediate attention. Send for Pamphlets. P. O. Box 3889.

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, Formerly of St. Louis, Mo., Can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner Monroe, Chicago, Ill.; half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases and diseases of both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 10 to 12 A. M. Communications confidential. Address P. O. Box 1144. [illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH. [illegible] A PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. Persons suffering from irregularities should call at his office [illegible].

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, No. [illegible], corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Dr. Lewis, Oculist and Aurist, and original proprietor of the London Eye and Ear Infirmary, will still continue business at his old stand. [illegible]

THE MYSTERIES OF THE TOILET are often exposed in consequence of the inefficiency of [illegible] CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE [illegible] NO MORTAL EYE [illegible] NO DESTRUCTIVE INGREDIENT, [illegible] Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the BEST IN THE WORLD. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly, to a GLOSSY BLACK or NATURAL BROWN, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder and the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hip Disease, White Swellings, and all complaints of women and children; Sore Eyes and Ears, Cataract, Deafness, Scalding and Smarting Sounds. Dr. Hunter is the only person that cures CANCERS, OLD SORES OR ULCERS, TUMORS, WENS, PILES AND FISTULA, Without cutting with the knife. All letters must contain two stamps for a speedy answer. Dr. HUNTER, Box 5678. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Office [illegible] Randolph street, corner of Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

Legal Notices

ESTATE OF ORSON SMITH, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Orson Smith, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of August, A. D. 1863, being the 17th day thereof. ALBERT F. SMITH, ORSON SMITH, Administrators. Chicago, July 2, 1863.

Proposals

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING FORAGE. OFFICE OF ASS'T QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, CHICAGO, Ills., July 29, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, the 7TH DAY OF AUGUST 1863, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., OF THAT DAY for furnishing and delivering at the Government Corral, [illegible], in the City of Chicago, FORAGE consisting of HAY, Oats or Corn for Army [illegible]. The Hay must be of the best quality of Timothy or Upland, well cured, and delivered in bales. [illegible] The Oats to be first quality, and to weigh Thirty-two pounds to the bushel. The right to accept the bids for the whole or in part [illegible]. All bids must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible persons [illegible]. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory in all particulars. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Forage," and directed to the undersigned. J. A. POTTER, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army, Chicago, Ills.

J. L. JOHNSON, DEALER IN Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc. Office and Yard on South Clark St., Between Twelfth and North, near Railroad Bridge, (formerly occupied by Cone & O'Brien.) P. O. Box 622, Chicago, Ill. Lumber, etc., Loaded in the Yard Without Charge for all Railroads from the city.

Auction Sales.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES AND MULES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at MATTOON, Coles County, Ill., commencing on TUESDAY, the ... day of August, 1863, and continuing for ... days, 1,000 to 1,500 Horses, 300 to 500 Large, Fine Brood Mares, 100 to 300 Mules.

TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes.

ALONZO EATON, Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Q. M.

E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44 and 46 Dearborn street.

GOLD REGULAR SALES of Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at their Salesrooms ... Dearborn street. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE — OF —

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE,

Every Tuesday and Thursday,

AT 9½ A. M. PROMPT.

And at private sale throughout the week.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 LAKE STREET.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, ... at the Auction Rooms of S. NICKERSON, 22 ... corner of Franklin street. S. NICKERSON.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.

Government Sale

OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES,

MULES AND BROOD MARES,

At St. Louis, Mo.,

commencing on MONDAY MORNING, July 20th, 1863, at 9 o'clock,

AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.

To be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M.

E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

STEAM SAW MILL AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction on 7th day of August, 1863, at ... o'clock A. M., the Steam Saw Mill known as

"Morgan's Mill,"

with Ten Acres of Land, a good Barn, Granary, Machine Shop, &c. Said property is situated in Porter County, Indiana, on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad ... in the vicinity of large quantities of timber ...

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth cash; one-fourth in six months; ... balance in eighteen months ...

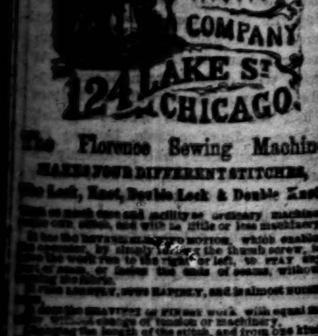
W. W. HIGGINS, Commissioner.

Michigan City, Ind., July 7, 1863.

AUCTION SALE OF FARM MORTGAGES AND TOWN BONDS.—Will be sold at Public Auction in the city of Chicago, at the north door of the Court House, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of August, 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property: ...

A. L. MINER, Receiver of Danby Bank.

Sewing Machines.



The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, the Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot, ...

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. Post Office Drawer 4 ... Chicago, Ill.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. ...

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. ...

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms ...

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S GENUINE London Porter and Brown Stout. ...

Special Notices.

DR. JAMES, formerly of New York, ... TREATMENT. ... CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office ... Randolph street, Chicago, up stairs, for the cure of diseases, male or female. Special attention given to all maladies of long standing. I have cured some of the worst cases of blood diseases ever known in this country. Patients at a distance can consult me by letter with every confidence. Advice gratis. ... P. O. Box 3580, Chicago, Ill.

KAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. ... sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

A universal curative in CONSUMPTION, removing cough, &c.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon in the removal of DYSPEPSIA, in all its forms.

In DROPSY its established curative properties have been without a rival, as attested by universal medical testimony.

The Diuretic and Solvent Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious in Gravel and all other affections of the Kidneys.

In Gout and Rheumatism, if taken in the form of warm punch, the patient lying warmly covered in bed, this pure alcoholic distillation will effect a speedy cure.

Taken as hot punch, in humoral and Spasmodic Asthma, it affords immediate relief from the distressing symptoms.

By its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the cold stage in Ague and Fever, and prepares the system for the administration of the admitted curatives of this disease.

Administered in Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Colic, it removes spasm, restores the function of the liver, rapidly produces healthy secretions. It should be taken mixed with hot water and sugar.

As a Nervine, a Tonic and a Purifier of the Blood, a trial of fifteen years, in all climates and under all circumstances, has stamped it with universal approbation. Peculiarly adapted to the complaints of delicate Females, it stands pre-eminent among the established curatives of the day.

It is the only alcoholic preparation in our country that can be generally imbibed with pleasure and safety; never, even when taken to excess, producing headache or other unpleasant consequences.

Sold, handsomely wrapped in yellow papers, in pint and quart bottles, by all Druggists, Apothecaries and Grocers in the United States. Purchase from the advertised agents to prevent imposition, in counterfeits and imitations, as the whole country is flooded with them.

Army Sutlers and the Public.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of the West, that he has appointed Messrs. J. H. Reed & Co., of Chicago, his agents for the sale of his "Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," who will supply the Army Sutlers and Western merchants, at New York prices, adding freight. This Gin is now the standard article of the world. ... Army Sutlers will find this Gin the cheapest imported liquor in this country. It is used in all the hospitals in New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

1,000 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Agents, 146 Lake street, Chicago.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. BLY'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been adopted and approved by the United State Government, which has appointed him to supply them to disabled soldiers, FREE. Orders addressed to C. STAFFORD, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive immediate attention. Send for Pamphlet. P. O. box 3665.

DOCTOR BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,

Can be consulted at his office, 128 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases and diseases of both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, where ladies and gentlemen can consult the Doctor. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 10 to 12 A. M. Correspondence confidential. Consultations free. Address P. O. Box 154. Inclose two stamps and get his

GUIDE TO HEALTH.

From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee, perfect cures for all Special Diseases in the most severe and complicated stages, in a very short time. ...

A PERFECT CURE WARRANTED.

Persons suffering from irregularities should call at once ... Fee of city ... to ability and success.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, No. ... corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. ... Oculist and Aurist, and original proprietor of the London Eye and Ear Infirmary, will still continue business at his old stand ... Office hours from 8 to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. Post Office Drawer 6383.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE TOILET are often exposed in consequence of the inefficiency of (so called) beautifying preparations. All who use CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE know and feel that their secret is secure.

NO MORTAL EYE

can distinguish the blacks and browns produced by this dye from those imparted by the Creator.

NO DESTRUCTIVE INGREDIENT,

nothing that can shrivel up or in any way injure the hair, mingles with this preparation. ... Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the BEST IN THE WORLD. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly, to a GLOSSY BLACK OR NATURAL BROWN, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder and the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hip Disease, White Swellings, and all complaints of women and children; Sore Eyes and Ears, Cataract, Discharges, Roaring and Buzzing Sounds. Dr. Hunter is the only surgeon that cures CANCERS, OLD SORES OR ULCERS, TUMERS, WENS, PILES AND FISTULA, without cutting with the knife. All letters must contain ten cents for a speedy answer. Dr. HUNTER, Box 3676. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Office 91 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ORSON SMITH, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Orson Smith, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of August, A. D. 1863, being the 17th day thereof.

ALBERT F. SMITH, ORSON SMITH, Administrators.

Chicago, July 1, 1863.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING FORAGE.

OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, CHICAGO, Ills., July 29, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, the 7TH DAY OF AUGUST 1863, at 12 O'CLOCK M. OF THAT DAY, for furnishing and delivering at the Government Corral, near Chicago, the following forage ... in the City of Chicago. ...

J. A. POTTER, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army, Chicago, Ills.

J. L. JOHNSON, DEALER IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

Office and Yard on South Clark St., between Twelfth and North, near Railroad bridge, ... P. O. Box 609, Chicago, Ill.

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at

38 LASALLE STREET.

Capital, - - - - $250,000.

Is prepared to furnish the usual facilities to customers and correspondents. E. AIKEN, President. EDW'D E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:—E. Aiken, Benj. P. Hutchinson, John B. Sherman, Sam'l W. Allerton, Byron Rice, Sam'l M. Nickerson, Sam'l G. D. Howard, Tracy J. Bronson, W. Allerton.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO., BANKERS, Corner Lake and Clark streets.

A general banking business transacted.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.

The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in the principal markets in Great Britain. SIDNEY & CRAWFORD, 52 Peter street, Montreal.

REFERENCE—Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVING'S BANK,

43 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

President—S. H. FLEETWOOD. Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—W. C. GOUDY. Vice-Pres't—P. M. WESTFALL. Cashier—STREET MYERS.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

J. C. Fargo, J. M. Rountree, ... J. H. Jones, ... E. B. Williams, ... M. Hempstead, ... H. N. Bishop, ... J. M. W. Jones, ...

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for redemption to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption thereof will be given up to said bank.

GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., Successors to J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business.

REF. DREXEL & CO., New York. DREXEL & CO. Philadelphia.

A CARD.

The Marine Company of Chicago.

The Stockholders of this institution having contributed and paid in

NEW CASH CAPITAL,

THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General Business, and offers its services to customers and correspondents, in all usual transactions. Under its amended charter, two distinct departments are established;

1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department.

2. A Savings and Trust Department.

The business and transactions of each department are required to be entirely distinct and independent of each other, so that in no event shall the funds of the Savings Department be jeopardized by the other transactions or business of said Company.

Commission Merchants.

McALLISTER, HALL & LIVERMORE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 223 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3637. WANTED—300,000 lbs. of Wool, on Eastern orders. Superior White Winter and Spring Wheat Flour for City Trade.

VAN WAGENEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York, with privilege of sale at either place. L. D. VAN WAGENEN, E. H. JORDAN, ROSCOE B. PRODOCK.

BATES, STONE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 218 South Water street, Chicago. We have removed one door west of our old stand, where we have greater facilities for our increasing business.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouse 22 and 24 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. LEDUC. F. A. GIBBS.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 208 South Water street, (up stairs) Chicago, Ill. Advances made on consignments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 182 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 185 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. H. M'ALLISTER.

WALKER & THOMAS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 5, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5858. GILBERT C. WALKER. S. S. THOMAS.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 30 Lasalle street Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5983 Exchange on St. Louis Wanted. G. J. GILBERT, G. W. UPDIKE, E. O. STANARD, STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 48 Lasalle street, Office No. 1. E. SHERMAN, J. J. COOLEY, Formerly of Wright, Sherman & Co. C. COOLEY, late with Ewing, Briggs & Co.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. ... Johnston & Bayley, do.

Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD & CO., 15 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Insurance.

THE WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1863 .... $200 722.55

Liabilities, (cost to reinsure, &c.)... 59,107.08

Surplus $141,615.47

This Company offers MORE ADVANTAGES to the insured than any other Company in the country.

Permanent Capital Stock of $125,000

Policy Holders Receive all the Profits.

STOCKHOLDERS RECEIVE NO OTHER DIVIDENDS THAN THE LEGAL INTEREST EARNED BY THEIR STOCK.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS ONCE CREDITED ARE NEVER FORFEITED.

GREATEST POSSIBLE LIBERALITY IN ASSISTING PARTIES TO KEEP UP THEIR POLICIES IN FORCE.

After two annual premiums are paid, the Company will either return a rateable proportion thereof, or give a paid up policy for such an amount as that cash value would purchase without further payment.

NO OTHER COMPANY

Has ever done this after a policy was forfeited by non-payment of premium when due. The policy holders, therefore cannot lose what they pay in, if they become unable to make their regular payments.

LIBERALITY AND PROMPTITUDE IN SETTLING CLAIMS.

ACTIVE Agents wanted throughout Illinois.

J. FARMER, General Agent.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York. F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets February 1st, 1863.

$9,325,119.79.

O. CRONKHITE, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 8 Clark st., Chicago.

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies of Pennsylvania again offer to the public their choice family coals as follows in

LUMP,

LARGE EGG,

SMALL EGG,

RANGE,

CHESNUT AND NUT.

Mining their own coal exclusively, can furnish consumers or dealers at the lowest market prices. Offices ... South Market street, and ... South Clark street foot of Liberty. Post Office Drawer 6127. ... Also choice brands of Pig Iron. E. LAW.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Ruse will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions ... Post Office Box 656.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Adaline F miss, Adams Mary miss, Abbey Sarah miss, Anchouse Ann miss, Allen Addie miss, Alexander Anna miss, Alexander mrs, Ambrose Mary miss, Andrews Martha miss, Aumock Miram D mrs, Andolly mrs, Andrews madame, Andrews Eveline C mrs, Anderson Robt mrs, Armstrong Ettie miss, Arbuckle Christian mrs, Armstrong Melvina mrs, Arnold Jacob mrs, Arado Mary miss, Austin Minnie F miss, Ayers Rosina miss, Atkins Sarah mrs, Atkins John S mrs, Anglen Ellen miss

B

Baily Mark mrs, Babbitt Helen A mrs, Baker Henrietta Corbion, Baldwin Susan C mrs, Balestine Robt mrs, Barker Sophronia miss, Barker Geo F, Barlow M A mrs, Barry Honora mrs, Basalt Ann mrs, Barritt Mary miss, Barron Richard mrs, Barer Mary A mrs, Barry Mary mrs, Bartlett C K miss, Barten Lydia miss, Bates Mary L miss, Bean Mary mrs, Beam David mrs, Bealaviola Dora mrs, Bell Jennie miss, Beardict Marie, Briggs Clacy miss, Bristoe Fredosha mrs, Broadwell Kate mrs, Bruce Robt mrs, Brown Kittie miss, Brown Annie J miss, Brown Nellie miss, Brown Ella E miss, Buckie John S mrs, Best Margaret, Burch Marvin L mrs, Belling S N mrs, Blair Sarah mrs, Black Mary miss, Blair Sarah J miss, Black Kate miss, Dobbens Emma miss, Beckens Engeline, Bohey A K mrs, Bodman Theo N C mrs, Bonie Hattie E miss, Bond Mary Jane miss, Bowdee Mary mrs, Boyden Mary mrs, Boyington Enos C mrs, Bower Cornelia mrs, Bradford Albert C mrs, Brendeg H W mrs, Brabrook Jennie A mrs, Brake Mary miss, Brees Julius mrs, Brimblecorn Augusta L mrs, Burdick Hattie miss, Burgoyne Robt mrs, Burmeister Chas mrs, Burton Elizabeth mrs, Buckl John S mrs, Bassett Johanna, Byrne Margaret, Byrne Sarah J miss, Byrns Mary A miss, Butler Charity

C

Clark Eliza miss, Clark Mary, Clark Mary E mrs, Clark J H mrs, Cochrane N M miss, Connolly Mary mrs, Conway Deborah miss 2, Cooper Helen mrs, Corcoran Mary miss 2, Condry John mrs, Copp Amasa mrs, Corkey C F mrs, Creagh miss, Cadwell William mrs, Campbell Catherine miss, Carpenter Timothy mrs, Carpenter Nellie miss, Carter Louisa A miss 2, Cassiday J T mrs, Chapman A D mrs, Childe Gertrude mrs, Chase Hattie mrs, Cleary mrs, Clemence Ann C miss, Clark Helen mrs, Craig Sallie C miss, Crocker miss 2, Culver Helen miss, Curren Bridget miss, Curry Isabella miss 2, Collins Catherine mrs, Clark mrs, Clark Fannie mrs, Clark Mary widow madam, Colby Sarah A mrs, Connor Elizabeth, Cooper Emma miss, Cook Eliza miss, Corning B O mrs, Cotterville mrs, Congian Mary miss, Castello Catherine miss, Callahan Ellen miss, Callaway Sarah Ann mrs, Campbell Harriet P mrs, Carey Mary mrs, Carpenter M mrs, Carter Rebecca miss, Chaney Anna miss, Childs Hattie mrs 2, Chumasus M C mrs, Chase Benjamin mrs, Cleary Catherine, Clancy Julia miss, Crofield Mary miss, Creote Louisa miss, Cross John mrs, Cummings miss, Curry James miss, Cunningham A mrs

D

Daniel Polly mrs, Dart Mahldra S miss, Daniels J S mrs, Danley Helen miss, Davis Mary mrs 2, Davis Susan miss, Davisson Rebecca mrs, Davis Aurelia miss, Davis Martha miss, Davisson Margaret mrs, Davis E H mrs, Davis Louisa G mrs, Davis Mary miss, Day Mary S miss, Dean Mary mrs, Deagan Julia miss, Dean J S mrs, Dennis Frank miss, Delon Julia B, Dewey Mary Brown mrs, Devens William mrs, Delaney James mrs, Dix Gertrude 2, Dillon W mrs, Dickinson Annie E miss, Dickinson Nelley miss, Dixon Maria, Dodge Hannah mrs, Dodge Jane miss, Dodds Jennie miss, Dodge Hellen M mrs, Donnelly Catherine, Donnavan Mary mrs, Donahoe Kate miss, Donaldson Lydia mrs 3, Dorcy Judith mrs, Doren Maggie miss, Dowling Ellen miss, Dowling Hanora miss, Dunne Kate miss, Dunbar Ann miss 2, Dusenbury Precilla miss

E

Ebberts Tilla miss, Eckerson Harriet mrs, Eastman Bell miss 2, Eastman Uldrica mrs, Eckert Catherine, Eaton Isaac mrs, Egan Emiline mrs, Ellis Charles mrs, Emmerson Mary E mrs, Everts Maggie miss, Eusworth Electa mrs, Eskridge Mary P mrs, Estus Jane mrs

F

Follon Ellis G L mrs, Fagan Thos H mrs, Farrar John P mrs, Farr Reuben mrs, Ferguson Mattie mrs, Fulton Elizabeth mrs, Ferguson Mattie mrs, Ferris C D mrs, Feemy C mrs, Feeney Lottie miss, Felch E M mrs, Fisher Caroline mrs, Finkley Lola miss, Fisher Flora mrs, Flint Adaline, Fleming Mary mrs, Fleming Willard mrs, Floyd Julia mrs, Forsyth Sophia mrs, Foley mrs, Folger Julia mrs, Forester Henry S mrs, Forbes Lottey mrs, Foss Samuel mrs 2, Foster Orlando C mrs, Foot A A mrs, Freeman Frank mrs, Freeman Ella A miss, Fullerton Frances miss, Furze Lizzie mrs

G

Gabe Lydia J miss, Gage W C mrs, Gavin Jno B mrs, Gaylord Nellie miss, Garrison Joseph mrs, Garrity Mary Ellen mrs, Garver Hattie miss, Gardner C L mrs, Gear J F mrs, Gehan Mary miss, Gettins Sarah mrs, Gifford Ada miss 2, Gerney Emma miss 2, Gillett G W mrs, Glen Isabella R miss, Glidden Rosa miss, Glassbrook L F miss, Gleeson Margret miss, Godfrey S A miss, Goodman Mary Ann mrs, Gorman Jennie miss, Gould Anna mrs, Graves J O mrs, Graham Mollie S miss, Green Elizabeth mrs, Green Eliza P mrs, Grimes Mary mrs, Griffling Lodemia mrs, Gacen Emma J, Groszke Mary miss, Grott Ellen mrs, Grosvenor William mrs, Guyett Hannah mrs

H

Haley Mary, Haggett Emily mrs, Hallett John mrs, Hall Gennney miss, Hall Mary mrs, Hall Virginia miss, Hall J Fletcher mrs, Harmon Charlotte miss, Hanna Flora miss, Harper M L mrs, Harris Agnes mrs, Hargis E C mrs, Harris Emma miss, Harty Maggie miss, Hartin Anna miss, Henshaw Joseph B mrs, Hendrick Ann E mrs, Henry Eliza, Hubbell J L mrs, Hewes Wm mrs, Hickey Mary F miss, Higgins Ebert mrs, Hinde D A mrs, Hill mrs, Hitchcock Lizzie miss, Hooglans J C mrs, Hogan Ellen mrs, Hogan Helen M mrs, Holden L A mrs, Holmes Sarah miss, Holman Hattie A miss, Holland madame, Hood Lizzie mrs, Hornby M M mrs, Hough Anna mrs, Howard D mrs, Howard George mrs, Howe Lucy A miss 2, Hubbard J H mrs, Hubbard Hannah mrs, Henrings Rose mrs, Huguein A C miss, Huntington Henry mrs, Hutchinson Hattie miss, Humphry mrs, Hulbert Emeline miss, Hurtley Mary mrs, Hurtley C P mrs, Hurd Emmeline miss, Hoylo Thomas mrs

I

Irwin Hattie R mrs 2, Ingersoll John mrs, Ingals Lizzie mrs, Irwin Bridget miss, Irving Eliza mrs

J

Jordan Ann, Jackson Johanna, Jackson Eliza miss, Jordan Julia A miss, Jones D L mrs, Jones H P miss, Johnson Mary miss, Johnson Emmeline mrs, Johnson Sophia, John Anna miss

K

Karney Maggie, Kellogg F M miss 3, Kellogg Dora miss, Kellogg A B mrs, Kennedy Ellen C mrs, Kilbourn L A mrs, Kirkpatrick Sarah miss, Kenny Ann miss, King Kate miss 4, King Emma mrs, Knowlton Angeline mrs, Knickerbocker Bella miss, Kebb Anna mrs, Knapp Kate miss

L

Lamon Polly, Ladd Caldwell mrs, Lord Maggie miss, Lantry Elizabeth mrs, Lawrence Anna mrs, Laughland Maggie mrs, Leadur Rose miss, Leason Fannie mrs, Leavitt Mary miss, Leonard Esther mrs, Leeper Mary mis, Lee Anna mrs, Lyddy Mary Ann mrs, Lossbach Rachel miss, Lowell Annie miss, Lutes Chas mrs, Luce S B mrs 2, Ludlow Fitz Hugh miss, Lysaght Ann miss, Lyon Kate miss

Mc

McAdams Mary Mrs, McAllister Lizzie Miss, McArthur Carrie J Miss, McAvoy Ella Miss, McConnell Lydia Miss, McCanna Laura Miss, McAuley Libby Miss, Macauley Rosy Miss, McCarrothers Miss, McColley R B Mrs, McCrea J Mrs, McCanney Johanna Mrs, McClure Mary Miss 2, McDermott Annie Miss, McDonough P H Mrs, McFarland J Mrs 2, McGonegal Ellen, McGee Mary Miss, McGuire Elizabeth Miss, McKinney Maria Mrs, McKee Lida Miss, McKeel L Mrs, McCaughlan Ann Miss, McLaughlin Sarah L Miss, McLaughlin Nellie Miss, McGarry Ally Miss, McMahan John Mrs, Mcmichael Radie, McPherson Annie Miss

M

Main J R Mrs, Maley Ellen, Mann Fannie W Miss, Manning Ellen Miss, Manning Emma Miss, Martin Harriet Miss, Mantz Emma E Miss, Mathies Carrie Miss, Mathews Geo W Mrs, Mathews Henrietta, Mein J W Miss, Mercer Louisa Miss, Miles Nettie Miss, Miller Mary Mrs, Miller Wm Mrs, Miller Emma C Mrs, Miles India Miss 2, Monro Lydia Miss, Mondanden J H, Moran Bridget Mrs, Morse Ada Miss, Morfa J W Mrs 2, Morgan Mary Mrs, Morris Sarah J Miss, Morris Fanny Mrs, Mortimer Jose S Miss, Mower E G Mrs, Moore Frances, Moore Nancy Miss, Moore Avery Mrs 2, Moore Marriet Miss, Munford Kate Miss, Mullinx Henrietta Miss, Murphy Anna Miss, Murphy J M A, Myres Elizabeth Mrs

N

Nash Margaret mrs, Negals Margaret mrs, Nelson Christiana miss, Newton Mary miss, Nickles Caroline mrs, Nichols Jennie A mrs, Norton Kate, Norton Jane Eliza miss, Noe Mary miss

O

Otis C mrs 2, Osler Jane T mrs, Otman Jane mrs, O'Brien Ellen, O'Brien Johannah miss, O'Meara mrs, O'Shea Ellen miss, O'Sullivan Kate miss, O'Neil Margaret miss, O'Neil Mary R miss

P

Pallette J A miss, Parker M dr mrs, Parmer Ann mrs, Patterson Margaret mrs, Pair Lucy mrs, Paul S M miss, Pennington Eliza miss, Perry Eben M miss, Pardee Frank mrs, Pettit Mary miss, Placartal Jennie mrs, Phelps John M mrs, Pierce Mary mrs, Porter Sarah mrs, Poole Mary miss, Porter Delinda A, Prescott Geo mrs, Pratt Wesley T mrs, Price Annie, Price Eliza J mrs, Prince Angelina mrs, Paroose Agnes mrs

Q

Quingley Patrick mrs, Quirk B mrs

R

Rambo Lucy A miss, Rankin Sarah miss, Rankin Mary miss, Randall Judy mrs, Roy Emma mrs, Rapp Catherine miss 3, Reordan Mary, Ridell Jacob mrs, Richardson Marion miss, Richardson Aaron mrs, Rice Ada miss, Rickey Mary E, Riggs B W mrs, Riley Ellen miss, Ridley Carrie miss, Ritchie Esther miss, Rielly Annie miss, Robinson R mrs, Robb Eliza miss, Roberts Elizabeth M mrs, Rolf James mrs, Rogers Sarah A mrs, Rower E J miss, Roming Bertha miss, Rosenberg Henrietta miss, Roro Virginia mrs, Rosin H C mrs, Rowan Hannah, Rosenthal Fanny mrs, Russell J K mrs, Russell Mary miss, Ruykin Lucy mrs, Rare Katy, Ryan Catherine mrs, Read Kate L

S

Sanger Anna mrs, Saunders Sarah miss, Saunders Rosanna miss, Scates Mary T mrs, Scrigles Mary miss, Scott C J mrs, Seely Cora miss, Shepherd Rebecca mrs, Sheffield Louise mrs, Shepherd M L mrs, Shields G N mrs, Simpson Ora mrs, Simpson W H mrs, Sinclair Mary E M mrs, Sleeney J B mrs, Smith J B miss, Stuart A C mrs, Stokes James mrs, Sturnell Louisa mrs, Sambuck Sarah C, Sommerville Wm mrs 2, Springer Ella miss, Spratt Jane mrs, Sprague A W mrs, Stanford Louisa miss, Stinson E L mrs, Stevens J D mrs, Stewart Lizzie L miss 3, Stewart Kittie miss, Stewart H mrs, Stevens Sarah mrs, Smith Amelia miss, Smith M A miss, Smith L A mrs, Smith Allice E mrs, Smith Lizzie mrs, Smith Jane miss, Smith Emma G mrs, Siley Carrie H miss, Stark Leonora mrs, Stapleton Catharine B, Stinnett Fannie miss, Stone L J mrs, Stoughton Malinda mrs, Stratton Lucresa mrs, Sullivan Catherine miss, Sinton mrs, Sweeny Mary miss, Swafford E mrs, Scars Carrie miss, Schultz Dora miss

T

Taylor Emma, Templeton Amanda miss, Thornton Annie miss, Tiffany Margaret miss, Till Mary mrs, Thompson L H mrs, Thompson miss, Thompson Elizabeth mrs, Poole M W mrs, Tucker Ellen M miss, Turner Robert mrs, Townsend Anne mrs, Tinker Elizabeth

U

Udell Alice miss

V

Vandemark L I mrs, Van Allen Henry mrs, Victory Ann mrs, Vinton Maria mrs, Van Black Maria mrs, Vanduser Lovina mrs, Vandeuster Lucy mrs, Vibbard mrs

W

Wheeler Nellie mrs, Whiting Alice miss, White Sarah M, Wheadon Nellie miss, White Jane miss, Willis Annie miss 2, Willis Jane, Wilson mrs, Wickham Sarah L mrs, Wickham mrs, Winters Agnes miss, Winchell Hattie mrs, Waite Lorenda miss, Waggoner Martha E miss, Wallace Maria miss, Walker Fannie F miss, Wall Ann mrs, Walter L E mrs, Warner Ellen mrs, Watson Lucy mrs, Watson Sallie mrs, Watson Elizabeth, Watson Elizabeth H mrs, Watson May E miss, Weakley Barbara miss, Weston Charles M mrs, Wetherell Sarah B mrs, Williams Adelia miss, Williams M C mrs, Wilson Eliza miss, Wilson Jeffie F mrs, Wilson Maria mrs, Wilson N mrs, Wilson Kate miss, Wilson Mary miss 3, Wilson Lizzie mrs 3, Worth Mary mrs, Woodman Ellen A mrs, Waite Fannie mrs, Wedcott A J mrs, Warster May miss, West Fanny mrs, Welch Mary miss, Welch Mary, Walch Mary miss, Woodruff Harriet miss, Wormley Mary miss, Wood Sarah J mrs, Woods Charlotte miss, Wood Albert mrs, Wood Nelly miss, Wright Sarah miss, Wellington Maude miss 5

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Appleby A G, Adams Charles E, Anderson Peter, Allen Peter, Agan Daniel, Anson David, Adams David, Andrews Pico, Armstrong T E, Abbott G W, Agnew Thomas Henry, Atwater George, Ammans Vincent, Arthur J H, Ackerman J M, Atkinson Henry, Alexander J, Alston James, Alverson Josiah, Anderson Jno C, Adams John W, Alden John T, Armstrong W J, Avery W R, Allis J E, Anderson Chas E, Aldrich P M, Atkinson John, Adamthwaite E

B

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The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties, are wholly false. For the public satisfaction, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list of its components.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards sold by the Jesuits for the ENORMOUS PRICE OF ITS OWN WEIGHT IN SILVER, under the name of JESUIT'S POWDERS, and was finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt makes special reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For Diarrhoea, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake root, &c.

S.—T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 28, 1861.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & CO.:—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am respectfully yours, REV. J. S. CATHORN.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862.

RESPECTED FRIEND:—My daughter has been much benefited by the use of thy Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more.

Thy friend, ASA CURRIN.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 11, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & CO.:—Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetizer, they appear to have superceded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

Yours, &c., GAGE & WAITE.

Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which from lack of government stamps has not heretofore been possible.

The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be departed from. EVERY BOTTLE BEARS THE FAC SIMILE OF OUR SIGNATURE ON A STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING, OR IT CANNOT BE GENUINE.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the country.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SARATOGA

EMPIRE SPRING

WATER.

This far-famed, health-renewing, life-invigorating

Mineral Water,

is henceforth to be BOTTLED and distributed to all parts of the COUNTRY and the WORLD, by a Stock Company, known as the

Saratoga Empire Spring Company.

The water of the Empire Spring, which is now conceded to be superior to all others; may be bottled and kept for YEARS—and as PURE and PERFECT as when taken from the Fountain.

The editors of the New York Observer, state in their paper of June 4th, 1863, that they "have the Empire Water on hand over NINE YEARS BOTTLED, which is free from deposit, and as full of fixed air apparently, when uncorked, as the day after it was taken from the Spring;" and state they name this fact in their own experience to prove its value for DISTANT TRANSPORTATION and LONG KEEPING. The water from the

EMPIRE SPRING

is quite as palatable as any other, and better adapted to

GENERAL USE.

It is more widely

EFFICACIOUS

AS A REMEDIAL AGENT,

Than the Water from any other Mineral Spring

ON THIS CONTINENT.

The Empire is the only mineral water at Saratoga safe for persons inclined to

CONSUMPTION

TO DRINK.

Nature has designed it as a perfect

REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURIFIER,

And could not have bettered her prescription. It strikes directly at the foundation of all diseases, the

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

By its alterative and cathartic effects. The

LARGE AMOUNT OF IODINE

CONTAINED IN THIS WATER RENDERS IT SUPERIOR TO ANY

OTHER MINERAL WATER,

And gives it a wider range of application. For

SCROFULOUS DISEASES, LUNG DISEASES, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,

And in fact for nearly all other diseases it has

NO EQUAL.

PRICES OF EMPIRE WATER DELIVERED AT

	SARATOGA.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.
Pints, per dozen......	$1.50	$1.75	$2.75
Quarts, "	1.75	2.00	3.25
Mag., "	2.00	2.50	3.50

SIZES OF PACKAGES.

Pints in 4 and 6 dozen boxes, Quarts and Magnums in 2 and 3 dozen boxes.

The Corks of all genuine Empire Spring Water are branded thus—"EMPIRE WATER."

All orders for Empire Spring Water directed to SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING COMPANY, at

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or

12 John Street, N. Y. City, or

120 S. Water St., Chicago, Ill.,

Will receive prompt attention.

D. A. KNOWLTON, President,

Saratoga Empire Spring Company.

Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease

OF THE

Stomach, Liver & Bowels.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittant Fever; Fortifies the System against Miasma and the Evil Effects of Unwholesome Water; Invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels;

Steadies the Nerves, and tends to Prolong Life.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness.

Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the System or produced by Special Causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with FEVER AND AGUE, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated, and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to NERVOUS ATTACKS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and FITS OF LANGUOR, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, PREMATURE DECAY, and DEBILITY and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is THE ONLY SAFE STIMULANT, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medical stimulants of the pharmacopoeia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which medical skill can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are ALL ADULTERATED. Hence the faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are FLAVORED and FIRED UP with corrosive drugs to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and MURDEROUS to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and did not supersede all other invigorants both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, DESERVEDLY popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how," you ask.
We answer, "'Tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain,
The LIVER keep in active play,
And REGULATE, from day to day,
Each organ old, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime,
By constant care with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the SPIRITS, too,
"How," you inquire, "can this be done,
This Victory o'er Diseases be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground
If sedentary toil you ply,
NATURE YOU MUST ASSIST—OR DIE—
For when debarred from exercise,
FOR ARTIFICIAL AID she cries,
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to PREVENT;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the UNPREPARED,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
THEY are the surest ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded work-rooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow, constitutional decay,
That brings death nearer day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to PREVENT alone, but CURE.

In DYSPEPSIA, FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, CONSTITUTIONAL and NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SPASMS, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea and land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To household toils and restless new,
And owners in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort, and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young, and middle aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

New York Office, No. 428 Broadway.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

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AND

SPECIFIC REMEDY
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FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

Mucous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

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For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION." Many are aware of the cause of their sufferings, but none will confess.

The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

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Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudencies in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

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See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

"Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

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MEDICAL DEPOT,
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(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by

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GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

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GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

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GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by Druggist Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

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FARE REDUCED BY THE GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS. $4.00 LESS TO BOSTON ... OGDENSBURGH AND TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

For Buffalo, touching at all points on Lake Michigan and through to Buffalo in three days, Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston, and New York. ... upper cabin steamer

WATER WITCH—Captain Ryder,

Will leave her dock, foot of South Lasalle st., Saturday, August 1st, at 7 P. M. ... apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Office foot of S. Lasalle st.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

GEORGIA ...... tons ...... Capt. Grace.
LOUISIANA ...... tons ...... Capt. Brooking.
VIRGINIA ...... tons ...... Capt. Milburn.
CAMBRIA ...... tons ...... Capt. Thomas.

The above first-class powerful British built, iron Steamships, (water tight compartments) will sail from New York to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, every alternate FRIDAY, commencing on the 31st July. They are fitted up for first, second and third class passengers, with Dietary and accommodations equal to any other Line of Steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK—1st class $80; 2d class $60; 3d class $35—payable in U. S. Currency. From QUEENSTOWN TO LIVERPOOL—$30, payable in Gold, or equivalent in currency.

For Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street, New York, or

HENRY GREENEBAUM,

General Passage Agency corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first-class Passenger Steamboat

PLANET—Capt. L. Chamberlin,

Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago at 7 o'clock in the evening, for Ontonagon, Superior City, and all intermediate ports, on the following days:

TUESDAY, June 23d, for Ontonagon.
SATURDAY, July 4th, " Superior City.
THURSDAY, " 16th, "
TUESDAY, " 28th, "
SATURDAY, Aug. 8th, " Ontonagon.
TUESDAY, " 18th, " Superior City.
SATURDAY, " 29th, " Ontonagon.
FRIDAY, Sept. 4th, " Ontonagon.
TUESDAY, " 15th, " Superior City.
MONDAY, " 28th, " Ontonagon.
FRIDAY, Oct. 9th, " Superior City.
THURSDAY, " 22d, " Superior City.
MONDAY, Nov. 2d, " Superior City.
WEDNESDAY, " 18th, " Ontonagon.

Her dock is on River street, first above Rush street Bridge. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS,

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

For bills of lading and contracts via Canal road, apply to the following agents:

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
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S. G. CHASE, 112 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
... River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
H. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
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WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES.

JNO. HEAM & CO., Erie, Pa.
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
HOPKINS & GRIFFITH, Toledo, Ohio.
W. F. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
A. P. DUTTON, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

J. W. TUTTLE,

General Western Agent, No. 2 State street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (20 miles) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points ... Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the Transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

☞ Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
N. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
McNEELY & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky.
E. C. HANDLEY, ...
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
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N. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Educational.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE.—This Institution, located at Jacksonville, Ill., will be opened for the studies of the next College year on THURSDAY, Sept. 10th, 1863. The corps of Instructors and Professors ... For catalogue, or further particulars apply to the President, JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, D. D.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE—Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President. Attendance past year 281. Superb buildings. Nineteen able and accomplished teachers. Unsurpassed facilities in the ornamental branches. Thorough and extensive course of study. Forty Dollars per term pays all expenses in the boarding department except washing and fuel. Next term commences Sept. 1st. Send to President Pershing for a Catalogue.

M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.

Pittsburg, July 7, 1863.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number Limited to Twelve.

Address E. BARBER, Lake Forest, Ill.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September next. Circulars and any desired information may be had on application to the undersigned. B. DICKINSON.

HENRY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution will open WEDNESDAY, September 9th, under new auspices, with a Board of competent Teachers in the various Departments of English Language and Music. For particulars, inquire of the Principal, MRS. S. A. COOLEY, Henry, Marshall county, Ill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY,

FULTON, ILLINOIS.

The third year of this popular Institution will open Sept. 3d prox. The highest advantages for Literary, Scientific and Military Education are here combined. Special attention is paid to physical culture, and a skillful physician is connected with the Faculty. All cadets from abroad room and board in the College buildings as also the teachers, and are under their constant care and influence. There is a full corps of experienced teachers, and all necessary appointments. The original cost of the college property was $130,000. For circulars address

COL. D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Illinois.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated WILLIAM H. ADAMS ... as partner in my business ...

August 1st, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr. J. W. J. Culton as a member of our firm, the style of which, from this date, is changed to Parker, Culton & Mellen. The business of the old firm will be settled by Parker, Mellen & Co. PARKER, MELLEN & CO.

R. S. PARKER, J. W. J. CULTON, Late of Jackson, Mich. J. O. MELLEN.

PARKER, CULTON & MELLEN,

General Commission Merchants,

197 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

We shall confine ourselves to an exclusively Commission business. We are prepared to make cash advances on shipments to ourselves, our correspondents East or South, and on property in store.

Chicago, July 23, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general Commission business under the firm name of HOWE & ROBBINS. Office, 158 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, May 1st, 1863. SAMUEL HOWE, D. V. ROBBINS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—The undersigned pay their particular attention to the sale of Tallow, and all Soap stocks. Any consignments sent to them will be promptly disposed of and quick returns made, or the cash paid on receipt. Cash advances made on ... ADAM KNIGHT & SONS, 19 Water street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In the drawing of July 14th 1863, No. ... drew ... Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall Street, New York.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
Terms of our Chicago Editions.

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863.
THE NEWS.

Wants.

WANTED—A Situation by a young man...
WANTED—A Situation by a young man...
WANTED—A Gentleman and wife...
WANTED—An experienced Dry Goods...
WANTED—A Gentleman and wife...
WANTED—Attention! Every Man...
WANTED—Two or three Young Men...
WANTED—Two Young Men...
WANTED—An owner for a Bay Horse...
WANTED—Board by a Gentleman...
WANTED—A Situation by a young man...
WANTED—Board for two Gentlemen...
WANTED—Two young Men...
WANTED—Carpenters...
WANTED—A situation by a young man...
WANTED—A Salesman for the Dry Goods...
WANTED—Immediately, a good Cook...
WANTED—Carpenters wanted...
WANTED—Want to sell, rent or exchange...
WANTED—Board for two Gentlemen...
WANTED—By a gentleman...
WANTED—A Girl. A good Girl...
WANTED—An APPRENTICE...
WANTED—Good Salesmen...
WANTED—Correspondence...
WANTED—By a young man...
WANTED—Immediately, a Boy...
WANTED—Knitting Machine...
WANTED—Agents—Good Horse...
WANTED—Ambrotypes...
WANTED—Ambrotypes...
WANTED—A first class Dry Goods...
WANTED—A first class Dry Goods...
WANTED—A first class Dry Goods